State Librarian

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LVI—NO. 2,910 | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1891. | NEW SERIES—VOL. VIII—NO. 451

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 19, 1891.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

NOWADAYS, whenever PLATT, and FASSETT, and DEPEW, hear mention made of the World's Fair, the groan in unison is: "Oh, give us a rest!" It is a sore subject with them.

THE silver wedding of the Czar and Czarina of Russia was celebrated last week—but very quietly. The truth is, just at this time there is not enough silver in Russia to admit of much of a "blow out" on such an occasion.

SAM SMALL finds no rest for the sole of his foot from Utah to the Everglades of Florida. An Atlanta saloon-keeper has just blacked his eye for intermeddling with the latter's business. SAMUEL is an impudent fellow, and deserves all he gets.

HARD battles are to be fought now in the Ohio and New York legislatures over the selection of United States Senators. In the first it looks as if JOHN SHERMAN will still wear the champion's belt. It would be decidedly interesting if in the last another Governor was chosen to sit in the nation's upper house.

"SAN Francisco is so anxious to have the Democratic and Republican National Conventions meet there that some of her rich fellows agree to pay all the expenses. But San Francisco hasn't such good water as St. Louis, nor near as much of it." But then, you see, the average delegate to a national convention does not go there to drink water.

REV. SAM JONES "draws"—there's no doubt about that. He held his own in Charlotte against FOREPAUGH, and the evangelist's tabernacle was as well filled as the showman's tent. Even the councils of the great bear no *ægis* against the jokes of the clown, and the "sawdust ring" has aforetime adjourned legislatures and broken up conventions.

THERE is no "tidal wave" like the political "tidal wave." In the last Congress the Democrats "sang small," and "Czar" REED—who so great as he? Now the Representatives in the House of the "great unwashed and unterrified" will take the most of the seats by a majority of 150, and the bully of Maine—"now none so poor to do him reverence."

WHEW! That was a cold November blast that blew down from the North and West on the administration at Washington on the 3rd inst. Truly may HARRISON exclaim: "Now is the winter of our discontent," but, alas! not "made golden summer by the son of *(New) York.*" However, Protection Pennsylvania still remains faithful, and Rhode Island may be depended on to go Radical when it gets a chance.

"THE prestige of the victory is QUAY's; the men elected in city and State are QUAY's own selections; the party organization is QUAY's; the Senate is QUAY's; the next delegation to the National Convention is QUAY's, and the next Senatorship is QUAY's." Pennsylvania is in a bad way, for "Quayism" is the worst sort of "bossism"—the one man rule of a very unscrupulous, bad man. "Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone."

NORTH Carolina brought away one prize from the Atlanta Exposition, which, although particularly concerning one vocation, reflects credit upon us, nevertheless. R. B. ELAM, of Charlotte, bore off the honors for the most rapid type-setting—945 *ems* per hour, which included distributing and correcting proofs. There must be something in a name, whatever be its effects upon the fragrance of the rose, for there is an ELAM in the Greensboro *Record* office who can fill a galley in a "jiffy," and make up a page with marvelous celerity and accuracy.

THE PRINCE OF WALES was 50 years of age the other day. We don't know that he has filled up his half-century with brilliant achievements and useful actions, but he is not as "black as he's painted," after all. He generally performs with dignity and fair ability the duties pertaining to his high station, and it will surprise many to learn that he is much of an agriculturist—not a theoretical agriculturist but a practical farmer. When 19 years old, he made a visit to the United States, traveling *incognito* as "Baron Renfrew." He married Princess ALEXANDRA of Denmark, a pure, sweet, charming woman, to whom the English people pay the homage of universal esteem and affection.

THE gala week in the city of Wilmington—from the 1st to the 5th of December—promises to surpass any similar celebration ever attempted in North Carolina. The business community generally is taking hold of the matter with rare concert of action, and the trade and business exhibit—comprising over one hundred elaborate "floats"—will in itself make an imposing pageant. Low rates of travel will be secured on the railroads and river steamers, and a great influx of people may be looked for into that beatiful town: certainly a general "gathering of the clans" of the upper and lower Cape Fear.

SURELY, surely the intelligent negroes in North Carolina are not so blind as to cherish the idea that the monstrosity of "social equality" between the white and black races will ever be brought about in the South. Individual cases of miscegenation have taken place, and will continue to take place, but it only illustrates the bestiality and debasement of a white man or a white woman here and there. One NIXON, a somewhat prominent negro in New Hanover county, has been recently assuring the people of his color that they are "deprived of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution." If he and the likes of him are striving after anything more of the privileges of citizenship than are now accorded to them in this State their best plan is emigration—they've turned up on the wrong part of the globe.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

By the compromise of the matter of the two wills of the late Mrs. Mary Smith the University gets $38,000. That is about the figure. Most of the property is very valuable real estate in Raleigh. It is a big thing for the University. ——Snow and heavy rains are reported from several points in the North and West. ——Very severe storms have been prevalent in the western portion of Washington recently. No lives were lost, but much damage has been done to property. ——The lepers who have been confined at Vancouver, B. C., have been turned loose, and, it is said, are striking for the American line. ——The Methodist College Association was organized at Cleveland, O., on the 11th inst. ——The Virginia Baptist Association met in its sixty-eighth annual session at Norfolk on the 11th inst. ——No important Presidential appointments will be made until Congress meets.—— The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will issue $15,000,000 of new stock. —— In six weeks thirteen deaths of negro children of tender years have occurred in the State, due entirely to the carelessness of their parents. The latter in each case locked the children in the house, and then went to work on the farm. The poor children were in each case roasted. ——The Spanish Government refuses to recognize the United States consul in the Caroline Islands. —— Senator Quay has brought suit against Chairman Kerr, of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, for libel. ——The indications are that there will be 5,000 car-loads of oranges to haul out of California during the coming season. Last season there were 3,550 car-loads shipped. ——An official report has been received in Washington of the recent earthquake in Japan; 6,500 persons were killed, 9,000 injured and 75,000 houses were totally destroyed. ——Winston's internal revenue collections last week aggregated $11,110.80, while Danville's amounted to $7,451.73. ——In a negro settlement of over 1,000 people, named Oberlin, near Raleigh, there has for years been no fighting or disorder and no cases in court. ——The penitentiary authorities are arranging for the lease of 7,000 acres of land in Northampton. This will furnish employment for 700 convicts.—— The Egypt coal mines will be developed to a capacity of 300 tons daily output. ——The last Raleigh *Christian Advocate* reports 367 additions to the M E. Church in North Carolina. ——There is a determination on the part of nearly all the farmers of the Scotland Neck section to leave off most of their cotton next year, and diversify their crops. There is talk of sowing more wheat, and paying more attention to cereals generally. ——The burning of Senator Ransom's gin-house in Northampton county was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance whatever either upon the building or cotton, and the loss is put down at $5,000. About ninety bales of cotton were destroyed. —— Eleven years ago—November 17-20, 1880—the Baptist Convention held its annual meeting in Goldsboro. At that time there were 150,000 Baptists in the State; now there are more than double that number. Then 18 associations were represented in the convention and 25 were working through it; now there are 40 associations. Then Wake Forst College had $46,153.88 endowment; now about $210,000. ——On the 11th inst. the second annual session of the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assembled at Asheville. There were present 116 clerical and 140 lay delegates. In the temporary absence of Bishop Galloway the Rev. J. R. Brooks, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Greensboro district, was chosen temporary president. ——William Roberts, a wealthy unmarried merchant at Tyro Shops, Davidson county, committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple. He left no reason for the untimely act, and none can be conjectured save despondency from failing health. He was jovial a few minutes before retiring before the deed was committed. Roberts was forty years of age, and was esteemed by all who knew him. ——Bob Paylor, a laborer in Winston, attempted to commit suicide by drinking laudanum and whiskey. The drug kept him in a stupor, and, while his condition is precarious, it is possible that he will recover. ——The Eastern Fields Trial Club opened its meeting at High Point by a run for the members' stakes. Guy, owned by Geo. T. Leach, won the first prize, $100; Roy d'Or, owned by H. P. Deryar, the second, $75; Tory Lieutenant, owned by F. R. Hitchcock, the third, $50. The day was clear and the ground for hunting very good. ——Col. Don. Piatt died on the 12th inst. at his home at Maccochee, Ohio, from a form of grip. He was an active newspaper worker for years, and at Mr. Cleveland's request, in 1888, founded *Belford's Magazine.* Lately he has worked on a history of Gen. Thomas. ——The Keely Institute, which located at Greensboro a short while ago, has begun to receive a few patients. One of them has been taking the bichloride-of-gold treatment only a little over a week, and, while he has been one of the most noted drunkards in that county, he now loathes the sight or smell of whiskey. The patient on his arrival is allowed as much whiskey as he wants until he has taken the treatment a few times, when invariably he gets into a condition in which his stomach refuses to take any intoxicant. —— The death of an authenticated centenarian is reported from Haywood, Chatham county, where Mrs. Patty Heatherington died, aged 104. ——The stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston and Raleigh & Augusta Railways met at Raleigh on the 12th inst. Owing to the absence of John M. Robinson at the funeral of his father, Moncure Robinson, Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, presided. The old Board of Directors was reelected for both roads. Lewis McLean, of Baltimore, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Paul C. Cameron. ——Train robbers blew open the express car on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and threw out the safes containing over $100,000, but were run off before they could open them. ——Rev. Sam Small was attacked in an Atlanta barber shop by a saloon keeper, and one of his teeth knocked out.—— The Chilian cabinet appointed by the Junta has resigned.

FOR LOVE OF WOMAN.

A Young Man Tries to Take His Own Life—J. B. Craigmiles Arrested for Forgery.

Atlanta Journal.]

J. B. Craigmiles was locked up at the police station yesterday, charged with forgery.

The arrest was caused by J. M. Friend, a merchant on Decatur street. He charges that Craigmiles attempted to pass a draft signed with the name of Dr. W. W. Clark, of Bryson, N. C. The merchant would not accept it, and, becoming convinced that it was a forgery, informed the officer.

Yesterday Craigmiles was arrested by Detectives Bedford and McConnell, and a peculiar story was unfolded.

The man appeared ill, and stated that the cause was an attempt to commit suicide the night before by taking morphine.

"I don't want to live," he said, "for the woman I love will not marry me. I can't live without her, and I want to die. I met her in Murphy, N. C., and thought she reciprocated my affections. Saturday I called upon her here, and found I was mistaken. That night I tried to take my life. I didn't take enough morphine, but I'll succeed next time."

He stated that the young lady lives on Rawson street, but he wished to protect her from embarrassing publicity. She is of an excellent family, and a lady well-known and very popular.

Craigmiles's story was confirmed by the finding of a bottle of laudanum, morphine, and a farewell letter to the young lady in his pocket. He is a prepossessing young man of about twenty-three, and stands well in North Carolina.

He is editor and proprietor of the Bryson *Times.* The trouble about the draft will probably be settled to-day.

Here is the letter he left addressed to the young lady. It is an exact copy, except that the young lady's name is left out:

ATLANTA, Ga., November 7, 1891.

My Dear Miss ——:

When this reaches you I shall be cold and stiff in death, and you, my dear, sweet girl, are the cause. But I do not blame you.

I had set my heart on you, but I see that it is all in vain. Notwithstanding this, I think you are the purest, sweetest, best little girl in the world, and, no doubt, if you could you would return my affection.

I have written a note to your brother in regard to the disposition of my body.

Farewell forever, my beautiful idol. You will soon see the wild flowers bloom and fade around my sad and lonely tomb. I feel the hand of death on me as I write this note, for I have already taken the deadly drug.

Remember me, dear, in your prayers.

JOE CRAIGMILES.

Young Craigmiles's home is at Murphy, N. C., where his parents and a brother reside, and he bears the reputation of being a rapid liver. He is a nephew of Hon. J. H. Craigmiles, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Cleveland, Tenn. He has been connected with newspapers at Murphy, N. C., and Ducktown, Tenn., and also at Asheville, N. C., and has made a character as a bright young newspaper man.

History of the Chrysanthemum.

Philadelphia Telegraph.]

There, is, it seems, a fashion in flowers as in everything else. The tulip, the primrose and the marguerite each had their day and passion; La France, Baroness, Jacqueminot and Perle des Jardin roses follow each other rapidly in the affections of this fickle goddess. And so it comes about that the chrysanthemum, certainly one of the most deserving of them all, holds sway to-day, surrounded by a court whose numbers and loyalty are equaled only by that of the rose. The introduction of the chrysanthemum to European gardens forms quite a tale. Though ancient dishes and swords, in the British Museum and elsewhere, attest by their decorations, in which this flower is frequently employed, that it was known and admired centuries ago in China and Japan, it came westward much more recently. The late celebration of its centenary in England brought out some interesting facts.

A variety of the chrysanthemum is said to grow wild on the island of Sicily, where centuries ago it received its name at the hands of a monk, who called it St. Christopher's rose. It was probably known in Holland in the seventeenth century, but, for some unexplained reason, seems to have been lost, or dropped from cultivation, for when, 100 years later, the large flowering variety was introduced from China it was hailed as a novelty. From purple—the single color known—were developed rose, buff and white varieties. The French took it up, and in their favorable climate were able to ripen seeds, at once enlarging the field of operations, while the flower became so thoroughly popular that great annual exhibitions were commenced in its interest.

Cost of Raising a Boy.

La Belle Star.]

A careful investigator of the subject has figured out the following interesting "expense account," which is declared to be "below the actual figures, if anything." "The cost of raising an ordinary boy for the first twenty years of his life is here given: Per year for the first five years, $100, or $500 in all; $150 per year for the next five years; $200 per year for the third five; $300 per year for the next three years, and $500 for the next two, or a $4,150 outlay by the time the boy is of age and able to hustle for himself."

We hope the *Star* subscribers will remember that the editor has taken a contract to raise two boys, and by promptly renewing their subscriptions they will greatly help us out in raising the fund of $8,300 that has got to be expended in behalf of those boys before our responsibilities cease. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

What's in a Name?

Novelist—Have you read my "Twenty Thousand Dollar" story?

Friend—No; but tell me, did you get that sum for it?

Novelist—Oh, no; that's the title. I haven't got anything for it yet.

Evidently in Clover.

"Does she sing for you when you call?"

"I have to press her a good deal first."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GARDEN.

Memorial Trees and a House that the Prince of Wales Built.

Figaro.]

Queen Victoria considers herself really at home in the private garden of Osborne only. For in this little corner of the Isle of Wight alone does the sovereign, whose possessions cover one-seventh of the globe, have powers absolute. Elsewhere, and especially in the parks of the royal residences, she is under the restraint of the officials of a constitutional monarchy.

The Commissioner of Public Buildings and Works treats the Crown as an institution of which the rights are strictly limited. Her Majesty cannot cut a tree without the consent of the proper official. To escape this vigilance the Queen has bought, in the neighborhood of her castle at Osborne, some acres of ground where she may have a gardener not subject to changes of administration. She has even gone so far as to disregard for once her position of political impartiality, and has chosen a former gardener of Lord Beaconsfield, a man accustomed to the growing of Tory flowers. But any imprudences which he might commit will not easily reach the public. For, while it is easy to get permission to roam about the grounds of the castle, this little garden is carefully shut off from visitors. A correspondent of an English newspaper recently had the good fortune to get into the Swiss chalet, which her Majesty has made into a family museum, and to walk about the aisles of trees where each tree commemorates an episode in the history of the royal house, and recalls a day of happiness or sorrow.

A short distance from the entrance to this private garden is a wooden playhouse, built with their own hands by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh in 1857. The heir to the crown has missed his vocation. He clearly had in him the making of a notable carpenter. Even to the present day the Prince is very proud of his work, and whenever he visits Osborne he goes straightway to see if the play-house is still standing. Not a nail has fallen, not a plank has sprung. The house after thirty-four years is as solid as at first.

In the little house are preserved the playthings of the royal children. Each of the children had little carriages of his own, and all are here preserved, with the initials of the owners upon them.

The Duke of Edinburgh was a "jack-of-all-trades." He was a carpenter with his older brother, and a mason with his younger brother, the Duke of Connaught. The miniature fortress they built together is still preserved in the same garden. It is made of stone and brick, and is at least strong enough to brave the seasons. The Princes worked under the eyes of their father, who was trying to teach them the art of fortification.

This fortress has undergone some assaults. The Prince of Wales, having his five sisters and the younger of his brothers under his command, attacked its garrison, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught. Almost always the heir-apparent carried the parapet, and drove the two Dukes into a casemate, where they had plenty of arms, and whence hunger alone could dislodge them.

Nowadays the children of the Duchess of Albany and of the Princess Beatrice attack and defend the fort which their parents, their uncles and their aunts have so often captured with great valor after long and glorious sieges.

The day of her oldest daughter's wedding Victoria took a sprig of myrtle from the bride's bouquet, and planted it in this garden. It rooted itself so firmly that now it is grown into a great bush. Every time one of the grandchildren marries the myrtle-bush at Osborne is called into requisition.

A Dog's Instinct.

San Francisco Examiner.]

"Talking about the intelligence of animals," said young Kanebiter, of the Country Club, "why, I have a dog up at the ranch that is simply wonderful."

"How so?" said the particular C. C. whose watch it was to stay awake and listen.

"Why, you see, I was out shooting one day when I found a large, handsome dog lying on the ground moaning with pain. Some ruffian had shot it in the leg. I carried it home, bandaged the wound, and finally cured the poor beast. Some months after that I was compelled to travel a lonely road after dark, when suddenly Ponto, who accompanied me, began to growl warningly. The next moment a highwayman stepped out of the bushes, and put a pistol to my head."

"Exactly," cried the listener; "thereupon the grateful dog seized the robber by the throat, while you—"

"Not at all. The man robbed me easily enough; took watch, purse, everything."

"But Ponto?"

"Ran off as fast as his legs would carry him. That's the point—don't you see? Animal instinct—didn't want to get shot again."

"O-h! Exactly. Um—I see. Somebody please hammer for the waiter."

Scotch Dialect.

Detroit Free Press.]

The Scotch dialect, though it would be unintelligible to a foreigner, is easily understood by a native. This conversation is between a shopman and a customer, and relates to a plaid hanging at the shop door: Customer (inquiring the material)—O-a? (Wool?) Shopman—Ay, oo. (Yes, of wool.) Customer—A' oo? (All wool?) Shopman—Ay, a' oo. (Yes, all wool.) Customer—A' ae oo? (All same wool?) Shopman—Ay, a' ae oo. (Yes, all same wool.) A gentleman riding along the highway in Scotland passed a cottage where there was a merry-making for some festive occasion. He inquired of a lass at the door what it was. "Ou, it's just a wedding o' Jock Thamson and Janet Fraser." "Is the bride rich?" "Na." "Is she young?" "N-a-a." "Is she bonny?" "N-a-a-a!"

Wanted the Author.

Author (of new play in far Western theatre)—Hark! What's that very queer noise?

Western Manager—that comes from the audience.

"Eh? Is that their peculiar style of applauding?"

"No. It's the clicking of revolvers. I think they are getting ready to call for the author."

THE ESQUIMAUX.

Life at the Pole—An Uncivilized Race with Many Good Traits.

Boston Herald.]

A very pleasant and openhearted people are those Cape York Esquimaux. One would expect to find them gloomy and morose like the icy fastnessness of their own native Greenland; but, on the contrary, their frame of mind is very different. As they first sighted our ship *Kite* from their hill-side tents they gave her a joyous greeting, shouting "Kymo!" "Kymo!" or something resembling that word in friendly tones. They seemed to have no fear that the visit of strangers boded them ill.

All the time aboard the ship they were smiling and laughing. These people have never had any christian teaching, and almost the only white men they ever see are the whalers; yet they are scrupulously honest. In trading with them, members of the expedition passed around needles, knives and many other articles, as precious to them as diamonds to an American, but they were all returned. All the men on board the ship who had been whaling declared that no Yak had ever been known to take anything that was not his. The whole forty-eight people swarmed over the vessel for two days, and not a single article was missed.

There was but one thing which could be construed into theft at Cape York. A Yak walked into the cook's galley, snatched a piece of bacon from the pan, and devoured it. In their settlements, however, the food appeared to be common property—a rule which may prevail during prosperity. It was noticed that they brought along birds and blubber for sustenance when aboard the ship, but it did not seem to be the exclusive property of anyone. Everybody who was hungry helped himself.

Looking at these Esquimaux, who are entirely beyond the influence of civilization—who live, as one might say, "on their own hook"—one is tempted to ask whether Danish rule is such a beneficent thing to the Greenlanders farther south. There does not seem to be so much happiness in the latter quarter, and the only advantage possessed by the Danish Esquimau is that he has a better market for his goods. A few hundred years of civilization have done little for him except to give him a liberal strain of European blood.

What these Cape York Esquimaux need in a material way is wood, and perhaps guns and powder. Civilization can do little else for him. No signs of a religion can be seen, but they evidently have traditions, superstitions and perhaps a god, for all their affairs are well regulated.

In the mob of forty-eight people on the ship, all bargaining, there was not an instance of an Esquimau coveting an article secured by one of his fellows, nor was there a single dispute as to property. On no occasion, so far as seen, did any Esquimau lose his or her temper.

The husband and wife seem to have separate property, not everything being held by the former. Sometimes a wife went ashore to get fresh articles of trade belonging to her husband, but on her return she would never part with them, however tempting an offer was made, until she had consulted him. Her own possessions, however, such as bone-needles, thimbles, necklaces, etc., she sold on her own judgment. The bargaining of the children was not interfered with by the parents.

Superstitions about Birds.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

In many parts of Saxony the peasants will not raise chickens, even though they could double their investment many-fold. They call the barnyard cock the "bird of ill omen," from a notion that he "crowed for joy" at the time of the Crucifixion.

The majority of sailors on the Atlantic Ocean religiously believe that the frigate bird can start at daybreak from the coast of Africa with the trade winds, and roost the same night on the American shore. Ornithologists say that under favorable conditions the frigate bird will make 200 miles an hour.

In Sweden the turtle dove is regarded as sacred. The Swedes call it "God's bird" and "Noah's bird," from an idea that it is the same species of bird as the commander of the Ark sent out to hear back tidings of the receding flood.

In France the quail is called the "bird of prophecy," from a belief that his call foretells the price of wheat. If he calls twice without pausing the farmer expects but 2 francs per bushel for his grain; if the bird calls four times, then twice that sum.

In olden times a bird called the "phœnix" was thought to dwell in the deserts of Arabia. His lease of life was said to be 500 years, at the end of which time he built a nest of spices, and fanned it into flame with his wings. The fire reduced the bird to ashes, out of which he sprang, to live another 500 years. Richardson says that he had fifty orifices in his beak, by which he sang melodious airs.

The raven was also one of the chosen birds of mediæval superstition. Knapp calls him

The hateful messenger of heavy things,
Of death and dolour telling.

Dayton speaks of

The greedy raven that doth call for death.

Vermont Not an Original State.

It is difficult for the average newspaper reader to rid himself of the idea that Vermont was one of the original 13 States. The "Green Mountain Boys" distinguished themselves during the war for independence, but their locality did not have a distinct political existence until after the end of that struggle. What is now known as Vermont was claimed by both New York and New Hampshire in those days, and it was not advanced to the dignity of Statehood until 1791—two years after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and two years after the organization of the Government under the Constitution. It is the 14th star in the national galaxy.

Perfectly Agreeable.

She had risen several times to let a little man pass out between the acts. "I'm very sorry to disturb you madam," he remarked, apologetically, as he went out for the fourth time. "Don't mention it," she replied, pleasantly; "I'm happy to oblige you: my husband keeps the bar." How much sweeter and more businesslike that was than offering the man some parched coffee, and telling him he needn't go out—as another woman did under similar circumstances!

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

EAYETTEVILLE
STEAM LAUNDRY
IN FULL OPERATION.

Turning out best quality of work at "rock bottom" prices. Goods called for and delivered. Call at laundry on Gillespie street, and see us.
Oct. 15, 1891. tf

FOR SALE.

One Brookwater Engine and Boiler complete, 6½ horse power; one Circular Saw Frame and Mandrill, and five saws of the following sizes: 32 inch, 23 inch, 21½ inch, 10 inch and 12 inch. Also Portable Grist Mill. Apply to A. G. BRADY,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 15, 1891—tf

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery.
Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus.

About October 1st we expect our annual importation of Dutch Bulbs. The quality will be as heretofore first class, while the price will be lower than ever before. Hyacinths, 80 cents per dozen; Tulips, 40 cents; Crocus 20 cents per dozen. Please send in your orders *now.* We can furnish everything in the way of Evergreen Trees and Shrubbery. Pot-grown Chrysanthemums for blooming in the greenhouse, and other Plants prepared for winter bloom.
JAMES M. LAMB,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 17, 1891—tf

GEO. A. OVERBAUGH,
Real Estate, Rental and Collection Agency.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Office in Sheriff's Building—Room No. 2.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Aug. 6, 1891—tf

BONITZ ∴ HOTEL
129 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.,
now being thoroughly renovated, is open for
THE -:- RECEPTION -:- OF -:- GUESTS

Aug 6, 1891—1y

W. A. CRAWFORD,
Merchant Tailor,
Fayetteville, N. C.

I always keep on hand a well-selected stock of

Foreign Woolens,

from which to select

Suitings

and

Pantaloons.

As for

PRICES AND FIT,

am willing to compete with anyone in my line.

I cordially invite the public in general to call and be convinced of the fact. I also make cutting, cleaning and repairing a specialty.

N. B. Prices of pantaloons range from $7.50 to $12.00; suits from $25.00 to $75.00.
Sep. 3, 1891. tf

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by G. A. Thomson and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book "I," No. 4, page 224, Book "L," No. 4, page 14, Book "N," No. 4, page 245, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: The House and Lot on Haymount on the north side of Hay street, commonly known as "The Hale Property." See description in said mortgages.

Place of sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, Nov. 28, 1891, at 11 o'clock.
Terms of sale: Cash.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.
Oct. 29, 1891—ts

Commissioner's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the July 1891 Term, in a cause therein pending, entitled H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray, executors, against W. T. Fisher, administrator and others, we will, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1891, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., sell at public auction, a certain tract of land on the east side of Cape Fear River near Fayetteville, formerly belonging to H. C. Fisher, deceased, containing 44 acres more or less, and particularly described in a mortgage deed executed by said H. C. Fisher to E. J. Lilly and recorded in Book "I," No. 4, page 429, Register of Deeds Office for Cumberland County.

Terms of sale, one third of purchase price *cash*, balance in three equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months, deferred payments to draw interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

N. W. RAY,
R. T. GRAY,
nov. 5, 1891—ts Commissioners.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND SAFE in first-class condition, suitable for bank, merchant or any other purpose. For further particulars apply to W. S. KINGSBURY,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 22, 1891—tf

AT FIRST COST,
For the Next 30 Days
McMILLAN BROS.

will offer for sale their entire stock of

TINWARE,
Household and Kitchen Goods,
Pumps, Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves, etc., etc.,

at cost, for the purpose of closing out the present stock we have on hand.

This is your opportunity to secure genuine bargains.

Call Early and See Our Stock.
Aug. 13, 1891—tf

CAR-LOAD OF OLD HICKORY

JUST ARRIVED!

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"
WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF
General Jackson.

"STRENGTH, DURABILITY
—AND—
HONEST CONSTRUCTION"
ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE
OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E. RANKIN & Co.
July 2—tf. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 19, 1891.

Z. W. WHITEHEAD, SOLE OWNER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

Z. W. WHITEHEAD, J. H. MYROVER, } Editors.

STRIKING THE RIGHT KEY.

The Raleigh papers make mention of an able address delivered by Hon. Wharton J. Green at the Southern Exposition last week. We wish we could have heard the speaker on a theme of such importance, which we know he treated thoroughly and intelligently:—"Good Roads and Good Farming," and the necessity of the existence of the one to the life of the other.

Col. Green is a very diligent and thoughtful student of history, with a finely-developed faculty of assimilating his great fund of information to the service of his writings and speeches; and his illustrations were very convincing that the world's civilization asserted itself nowhere more unmistakably than on the broad highways of prosperous countries.

The Romans were hard masters, with whom conquest meant not only the subjugation of territory but the absorption of the very individuality and character of the nations passing under their yoke; but they were ever the standard-bearers of an aggressive and beneficent, if somewhat autocratic, civilization—and, hand-in-hand with an iron rule, they bestowed on their colonies and tributary provinces superb roadways and a police system that has never been equaled to the present day.

The best method of keeping up their public roads is one of the most difficult economic questions now confronting the Southern people. The work is comparatively easy in the New England and Middle States, from the character of the soil, the topography of the country, the infrequency of swamps and streams, and, especially, the greater density of population and compactness of settlements. But hitherto our great stretches of forest, jungles of impenetrable bayou and morass, vast separate plantations and sparse population have rendered an efficient system of roads a matter of extreme difficulty.

These disadvantages, while they have not entirely disappeared, exist to a far less extent than before the war. The unwieldly plantation has, in a measure, been divided up into smaller farms, mills are sweeping away the forests, railways are bridging and filling up the swamps, and new enterprises are swelling the population and building towns and villages. We must leave it to the combined wisdom of our law-givers, and to the sound judgment of our several communities, to adjust existing needs to existing circumstances; but the facts are plain that we are far behind the world in the condition of this all-important internal improvement, and that the interests of agriculture suffer, and the general thrift is retarded, by our bungling and inadequate work on our highways.

We are in hearty accord with Col. Green in his earnest warning against a continuation of the folly of permitting to "king cotton" the monopoly of Southern lands, to the exclusion of the cereals, the grasses, fruits, live-stock, etc. This writer, is on record as a preacher of this wise doctrine for over twenty-five years, and stern experience is to-day emphasizing its force upon the mind of the planter. Cotton will continue to be the staple crop of the South, and it should be, but it ought to be under the control of its producers—not their "Old Man of the Sea," to throttle their life out of them.

Look at the condition of the cotton grower this fall, with a crop of, say, 20 bales. He made his calculations for a gross income of from $900 to $1,000 by this year's work, but he will realize only from $600 to $700; and cutting down, trimming and economizing in his living to the extent of 33⅓ per cent. becomes absolutely necessary, or he falls heavily in debt. Such a wholesale shrinkage of values in mercantile business would bankrupt the whole country—what must be its depressing effect upon a great class of the people! There is no doubt that the cotton crop of 1891 is short, but the men who made it and haul it to market have as little control over its price as the negro hand who chops it out, or the mule that draws the plow. When it is all out of the hands of the men who dug it out of the ground, and in the hands of the manipulators of "futures," then the price will advance.

Can this state of things be remedied? There is an all-sufficient remedy, but it must be by concert of action throughout the whole system of cotton production. Let the Southern planter fill his barn, stock-pen and smokehouse while he fills his cotton-press and -gin; let him produce within himself all that is consumed by his household and help, and give 10 acres to cotton where he now devotes 20. Then one bale will be worth as much as two now are; or, if not, at least it will belong to him in whose fields it whitened—and when the "bears" begin their antics at the beginning of the season the farmer can say: "Mr. Speculator, I raised this cotton for the benefit of myself and family, and not to fill your pockets; it is my property, with not a pound of it 'tagged' with another man's ownership in the shape of a chattel mortgage; I am fortified with ample stores of 'hog and hominy' to stand your siege, and I'll put my cotton on the market just when I please!"

Lunar Eclipse.

A total eclipse of the moon was visible in this latitude on Sunday evening last, the shadow of the earth impinging on the moon's disc at 5:20 o'clock, and the obscuration passing off at 8:00 o'clock. The beauty of the phenomenon was at first marred by drifting clouds, but these passed on, leaving the eclipse revealed in the clear sky above the eastern horizon.

PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR 1891,

By the Cumberland County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at the 29th Annual Fair.

DEPARTMENT A—FARMERS' HALL.

Field and Garden Crops.

E. S. Sanders, best bread corn, $1 00
W. J. Woodward, best stock corn, 1 00
Griffin & Trogden, (Liberty, N. C.) best wheat, 1 00
Jas. Thames, best sweet potatoes, 1 00
do do largest sweet potatoes, special premium No. 53 and 1 00
J. S. Breece, best quality turnips, 1 00
Jas. Thames, largest turnip, 1 00
W. H. H. Wade, largest pumpkin, 1 00
E. S. Sanders, best beets, 1 00
Jas. Thames, best onions, 1 00
Holt & Homewood, best celery, 1 00
do do Irish potatoes, 1 00
Jas. Thames, best field peas, 1 00
Holt & Homewood, best oats, 1 00
do do best grass seed for hay, 1 00
Master Wallace Sutton, 2 largest pumpkins, 50
Jas. Thames, best fodder, 1 00
do do best shucks, 1 00
Holt & Homewood, best hay, 2 50
W. C. Fields, best lot forage, 5 00
Jas. Huske, best gallon sorghum syrup 2 50
A. C. Monroe, 2nd best do 2 50
Jas. B. Butler, 3rd best do 2 50

☞ On the recommendation of the Executive Committee the above distribution of the premiums for sorghum was made.

Holt & Homewood, best N. C. flour, 2 00
Jas. Thames, best corn meal, 1 00
do do best hominy, 1 00
W. H. H. Wade, best exhibit of vegetables, 2 50
Jas. Thames, largest and best exhibit in Farmers' Hall, 20 00
W. H. H. Wade, 2nd best exhibit in Farmers' Hall, special premium 14 and 10 00
E. S. Sanders, 3rd best exhibit in Farmers' Hall, 1 set silver knives and forks.
E. L. Clark, best collard, 1 00
Wm. Pearce, best cabbage and okra, 1 00
Jno. P. McLean, best Norton yams, 1 00
W. L. Williams, best lot N. C. hams, 2 50
J. E. Flowers, largest N. C. hams, special premium 54 and 1 00
C. S. Holmes, best sample peanuts, 1 00
D. J. Baldwin, 2nd best bread corn, 50
Mrs. A. A. McKethan, best 2nd crop Irish potatoes, 1 00
J. C. Johnson, largest crop of corn grown on lowlands, not less than 5 acres in one body, special premium No. 24 and 12 00
J. C. Johnson, largest crop of corn grown on lowlands on 1 acre, 7 50
A. D. McGill, largest crop of corn grown on uplands in body of not less than 1 and not more than 3 acres, spe. prem. No. 28 and 5 00
J. C. Johnson, largest yield of cotton on 1 acre, prem. No. 5 and 5 00
Neill B. Ray, largest yield of cultivated grass on 1 acre, 5 00
Alex. McNeill, largest yield of chufas on 1 acre, 5 00
W. C. Fields, largest yield of peanuts on 1 acre, 5 00
Holt & Holt, largest yield native grass hay on 1 acre, 5 00
Holt & Holt, largest yield rye on 1 acre, 5 00
Holt & Holt, largest yield wheat on 1 acre, 5 00
Holt & Holt, largest yield oats on 1 acre, 5 00
J. A. McDonald, best bale cotton, 5 00

FLORAL HALL—DEPARTMENT D.

Mrs. R. C. Freeman, best French embroidery, $2 00
do do do best American embroidery, spe. prem. 44.
Miss Mary Johnson, 2nd best embroidery, 1 00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman, best silk embroidery, 1 00
do do do best linen do 1 00
Miss Mary Butler best knitting in wool 1 00
Mrs. J. F. Martin, " " in silk. 1 00
Miss Maggie Ellison, best crocheting in wool, 1 00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman, best specimen darned net, 1 00
do do do tatting, 1 00
do do do etching, 1 00
do do do plain sewing by hand, 1 00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman, handsomest embroidery—tidy, 1 00
Mrs. M. A. Martin, handsomest knit tidy, 1 00
Miss Mary E. Johnson, best initial letters, 2 00
Miss Kate B. Smith, best lap robe, 1 00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman, lace work—honiton, 1 00
do do do best picture-edge lace, 1 00
Miss Alice Jessup, best pin-cushion, 1 00
Mrs. C. P. Hill, best infants' saeque, 1 00
Mrs. W. B. Draughon, best pillow shams, 1 00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman, best table scarf, 1 00
do do do best rick rack, 1 00
Mrs. W. B. LaFar, best single table cover, 1 00
Miss Maggie Whitehead, sofa-pillow—crocheted, 1 00
Miss Alice Jessup, crazy work, 1 00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman, best splasher, 1 00
do do do table mats, 1 00
do do do tray cover 1 00
Miss Maggie Pemberton, best doylies, 1 00
Miss Ida Rankin, best toilet set, 1 00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman, best knit socks for infants, 1 00
Miss Maggie Ellison, best crochet socks for infants, 1 00
Miss Addie Chaucer, tuffet case, 1 00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman, largest display in Floral Hall, speial prem. 37 and 5 00
Miss Mary E. Butler, 2nd largest display in Floral Hall, special premium 38 and 3 00
Miss Maggie Ellison, 3rd largest display in Floral Hall, special premium 39 and 2 00

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

Mrs. N. L. Ray, best piece woolen jeans, $2 00
Mrs. M. N. Brower, best piece N. C. homespun, 1 00
do do do best rag carpet, 1 00
do do do best cotton coverlet, 1 00
Mrs. Roger Moore, knitted counterpane, special premium 43.
Miss Lottie Watson, crocheted counterpane, 1 00
Mrs. F. L. George, silk quilt, 2 50
Miss Ida Sutton, 2nd best silk quilt, 1 00
Miss Kate Mitchell, worsted quilt, 1 00
Miss Nellie L. Hollingsworth, 2nd best worsted quilt, 50
Miss Mary E. Johnson, calico quilt, 1 00
Miss Mary Newby, memorial quilt, 1 00
Mrs. C. T. Holmes, quilt by an old lady 80 years old, 1 00
Miss Belle Cashwell, quilt made of scraps of Hope Mills, 1 00
Mrs. A. R. Carter, crazy-work quilt, 2 00
Mrs. N. L. Ray, best pair blankets, 2 00
Mrs. M. N. Brower, best pair socks, 50
Miss Emma Thames, best cotton socks, 50
Mrs. M. N. Brower, best woolen socks, 50
Mrs. J. F. Martin, silk socks (by a lady 66 years old), 1 00
Mrs. M. N. Brower, best pr. coverlets, 1 00
Miss Mary Butler, best knitted slippers 1 00
Mrs. R. C. Freeman, best gents' dress shirt, 1 00
do do do embroidered slippers, 1 00
Hope Mills M'f'g Co., best cotton yarn, dip
do do do best knitting yarn, dip
do do do best cotton fabric, dip

DEPARTMENT C.

G. K. Foust, best display canned fruits, $2 00
J. W. Perry, best sample apples, 1 00
J. S. Breece, best peaches, 1 00
G. K. Foust, best display of fruits, special premium No. 26 and 3 00
J. S. Breece, best display fruit trees, 1 00
Geo. Lawrence, best sample scuppernong wine, 1 00
W. J. McGilvary, 2nd best scuppernong wine, 50
Mrs. D. O'Hanlon, best blackberry wine, 1 00
Jas. Thames, best apple vinegar, 1 00
Wm. Alderman, best grape vinegar, 1 00
J. W. Perry, best N. C. brandy, 1 00
G. W. Lawrence, best Concord grape wine, 1 00
Miss Emma Thames, best flowers grape wine, 1 00
do do do best Thomas grape wine, 1 00
J. A. Pearce, best nufermented wine, 1 00
J. S. Breece, best pears, 1 00
J. W. Perry, best dried apples, 1 00
do do best dried peaches, 1 00
do do best dried pears, 1 00

DECORATIVE ART, PAINTING, ETC.

Miss Mamie McDuffie, best crayon drawing, $1 00
Miss Alice Hawley, best oil painting, flowers, Walter Watson's special, 2 50
Mrs. Dr. J. A. Hodges, best painted screen, 1 00
Mrs. M. McD. Williams, best landscape oil painting, 2 00
Mrs. Dr. J. A. Hodges, best oil painting in figures, Walter Watson's special, 2 50
Miss Janie Kyle, fine flower piece, chrysanthemums, 1 00
Miss Blanche Thornton, fine display of oil paintings, 1 00
Miss Hattie Moore, crayon portrait, 1 00
Miss Lou Carver, best painting on velvet, 1 00
J. M. Lamb, best collection growing plants, 5 00
do do best cut flowers, 1 00
Miss Mary Johnson, best artificial flowers, 1 00
Mrs. John D. Brown, largest collection cut flowers, spe. prems. 35 & 36.
Miss Nellie Coleman, fine display of chrysanthemums and roses, 1 00
Mrs. E. L. Clark, fine collection of chrysanthemums, 1 00
Miss L. Rosenthal, best fruit painting 2 00
Mrs. John M. Rose, best china " 1 00
Miss Mary Jones Beall, best painting on tapestry, 2 50
Miss Georgie Worth, best painting on glass, 1 00
Miss Maggie Rose, best landscape painting on plaque, 1 00
do do best flowers on plaque 1 00
Miss Robbie Hall, best flower painting in oil, 1 00
Mrs. Dr. J. A. Hodges, best display of decorative art, 1 00
Miss Lottie Thornton, pencil drawing 1 00
Miss Rosa McIver, best pastel of magia 1 00
Thompson School, pen drawing, 1 00
do do best penmanship, dip
Mrs. Jeannie McDiarmid, crayons, 1 00

DEPARTMENT E—HORSES AND MULES.

Will Fields, best N. C. mule, $2 00
S. D. Black, best mare, 5 00
E. Pomeroy, best stallion, special premium No. 55, and 5 00
do do best 3-year old colt, special premium No. 20 and 2 00
W. A. King, best brood mare, special premium No. 19 and 2 00
do do best colt, 2 00
G. A. Burns, best carriage horses, 5 00
do do best buggy horse, special premium No. 48.
do do best saddle horse, special premium No. 8 and 2 50

LIVE STOCK—CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

W. F. Campbell, Jersey bull, $5 00
do do do cow, 2 00
J. R. Luther, short-horn bull, 5 00
N. Ingram, best herd cattle, 10 00
Holt & Homewood, best devon bull, 5 00
do do do do heifer, 3 00
do do do buck sheep, 2 00
do do do ewe, 2 00
do do do flock sheep, 5 00
J. S. Evans, one holstein bull, 5 50
E. S. Sanders, poland china boar, 5 00
J. M. Williams, essex boar, special premium No. 22 and 5 00
T. R. Bullard, 10 poland china pigs, 5 00
Chas. McLauchlin, largest lot hogs, special premium No. 31 and 5 00
E. S. Sanders, largest hog, 10 00

POULTRY.

Edwin Cole, best trio black breasted game, special premium No. 34 and 1 00
A. C. Monroe, best trio gray game, 1 00
do do do do black game, 1 00
G. H. Macon, do do red game, 1 00
G. M. McQueen, best wyandotts, 1 00
M. G. Redmond, best trio plymouth rock china, special premium No. 35 and 1 00
D. N. McLean, best trio white leghorns, 1 00
Wiley Godwin, best trio brown leghorns, 1 00
N. Ingram, best trio brahma chickens 1 00
J. W. Nance, best trio black cochin, 1 00
W. C. Fields, best trio buff chickens, 1 00
W. M. Davis, best trio bantams, 1 00
Eugene Smith, do trio muscovy ducks 1 00
W. M. Davis, best trio pekin ducks, 1 00
M. G. Redmond, do rouen ducks, 1 00
D. N. McLean, do white turkeys, 1 00
J. Marshall Williams, best trio bronze turkeys, 1 00
D. N. McLean, best trio peafowls, 1 00
M. G. Redmond, largest and best display of poultry, 2 50
S. H. Cotten, best trio pigeons, 1 00

DEPARTMENT F—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND FURNITURE.

Fayetteville Cedar Works, best display wooden-ware, dip
Royall & Borden, best display home-made furniture, $5 00
McMillan Bros., best display brass and copper ware, 1 00
Huske Hardware House, best display building material, dip
W. M. Breeden, 1 cotton stalk cutter, dip
E. A. Poe, best exhibit brick and tile, 1 00
Enoch Burns, best buggy, but entered too late to compete for premium.

PANTRY AND DAIRY.

Mrs. Lambreth, canned peaches, $1 00
Miss Emma Thames, canned strawberries, 1 00
Miss Emma Thames, canned pears, 1 00
Miss R. A. Hodges, best jelly, 1 00
Mrs. J. M. Martin, best grape jelly, 1 00
Miss Emma Thames, display of fruit in glass, 1 00
Miss Alice Woodward, best plum jelly 1 00
Mrs. S. G. Ayer, canned blackberries 1 00
Mrs. D. O'Hanlon, best plum preserves 1 00
Miss Alice Woodward, best peach preserves, 1 00
Miss Sallie Whitfield, best pear preserves, 1 00
Mrs. D. O'Hanlon, best quince preserves, 1 00
Miss Emma Thames, best fig preserves 1 00
Mrs. M. N. Brower, best apple preserves 1 00
Miss Annie Ellison, best strawberry preserves, 1 00
Mrs. J. M. Martin, best citron preserves, 1 00
Miss Callie McKethan, best biscuit, 1 00
Mrs. J. B. Smith, 2nd best biscuit, 50
Mrs. J. D. Brown, best bread 2 00
Miss Callie McKethan, 2nd best bread 1 00
Mrs. D. O'Hanlon, best butter, 2 00
Mrs. M. N. Brower, 2nd best butter. 1 00
Miss Caro Hawley, best home-made candy, 50
Miss Mary Langdon Ayer, best corn-bread, special prem. 21 and 1 00
Mrs. A. McNeill, best soap, 1 00
Miss Kate Smith, best stuffed peppers 1 00
Mrs. H. P. Davis, best sour pickles, 1 00
Miss Annie Ray, 2nd best sour pickles 1 00
Mrs. J. M. Martin, best sweet pickles 1 00
Mrs. M. N. Brower, best sweet pickle peaches, 1 00
Miss Emma Thames, best sweet pickle tomatoes, 1 00
Miss Alice Woodward, best tomato catsup, 1 00
Mrs. J. M. Martin, best cooked ham, 2 00
Mrs. J. M. Martin, best fruit in brandy 1 00
Mrs. J. M. Martin, largest exhibit, special premium No. 40 and 5 00
Miss Emma Thames, 2nd largest exhibit, spe. prem. No. 41 and 4 00
Mrs. Brower, 3rd largest exhibit, spe. prem. No. 33 and 1 00
Mrs. J. M. Martin, best display cakes, 5 00
Mrs. R. M. Nimocks, best pound cake 2 00
Miss Alice Pemberton, best ornamental cake, 2 00
Mrs. Martin, best fruit cake,
Mrs. Martin, greatest variety pickles 5 00
Mrs. M. N. Brower, best peach jelly, 1 00
Miss Estelle Martin, white grape jelly 1 00
Miss Alice Woodward, quince jelly, 1 00
Mrs. J. M. Martin, best rolls, 2 00
Miss Jannette Whitehead, 2nd best rolls, 1 00
Mrs. H. P. Davis, sweet pickled muskmelon, 1 00
Mrs. Geo. A. Burns, plate fresh butter 1 00
Mrs. John Lambeth, canned blackberries, 1 00
Mrs. J. B. Smith, corn-bread, 1 00

ADDRESS

of Governor Holt before the Cumberland County Agricultural and Mechanical Society November 4, 1891.

(Concluded from last week.)

Let us see how it works practically. There is not to-day any man in Alamance who cannot find a market for his farm products and garden vegetables, within ten miles of his home, at one of the factories in his midst, after the taxes are paid with such things as would be utterly lost in a situation remote from manufactories.

He who sends corn, wheat or oats to market can pay transportation only to a limited extent. Whatever may have been true in the days of our forefathers, he is confronted to-day with markets supplied with the products of the virgin soil of the Northwestern Territories, worked with the advantages of labor-saving appliance and machinery of every description, and then brought by an immense and resistless trade current to the markets of the East. It is impossible for the grower here to fix the price of his product; it must take its chances in the great whole.

But the distant producer cannot glut a home market of our own with such things as garden vegetables, orchard products, milk, veal, poultry, eggs, berries, mutton, and a hundred other things which every manufacturing town will gladly take, and in like proportion the neighborhood of every factory. We have no mighty commercial cities, nor can we, in fact, expect them with our geographical conditions, but we ought to have, and I believe the day is coming rapidly when we will have, prosperous manufacturing towns throughout our borders. All conditions favor development of such industries among us, except one, the want of capital, and that is directly traceable to the one-sided life of the past, careless of the wealth ready for our grasp.

Here is the temperature of France, that hive of human industry, which pays millions of indemnity to Germany with one hand, and pours out with the other all the treasures that De Lesseps asks to cut continents asunder. We have water-power in our State, alone, sufficient to manufacture three times the whole cotton crop of the Union, or fifty times our own product. We have woods of every variety, building stones of admirable quality and great cheapness, the metals are easily obtainable, the markets of the world are more accessible than ever before, by multiplied lines of transportation daily extending; the relations of employer and the employed have no dark history of oppression on the one hand and strikes on the other. On the other hand, there is probably no spot on the globe where such kindly relations have been maintained between the two. In addition to all the factors of prosperity I have adverted to, we have so little debt that four cents on the hundred dollars worth of property will pay the interest, and a people so law-abiding as to have become proverbial for their respect for its mandates.

Yet, with all these advantages, we are still poor, although I trust we are about to turn our faces to the land of prosperity. We are yet competing with one another for the poor privilege of glutting distant and even foreign markets, for the surplus production of our muscle, our beasts, our machines and our money, such as we have.

That the way to pecuniary independence is to be found in the mutual helpfulness of the farmer and the industrial worker, whether mechanic, miner or factory man; in other words, in the interchange of diversified products of the soil, the mines and the work-shop, may be plainly seen, whether we examine the statistics of our country or the history of the rise and fall of nations.

I have not the time, nor you the patience, for long columns of statistical figures, but I have but to refer you to the official census of the United States for proof of the fact that it is not only the case now, but always has been true, that in proportion as you leave the manufacturing and thickly-settled regions the farmer has received a smaller annual return from his labor. This is true without regard to slavery present or absent, or even as regards Northern or Southern States.

Thus you will find the cash value of farm products *per capita* far greater in New York or Pennsylvania than in Iowa, and greater in Ohio than in Minnesota. Nay, Massachusetts, with her rocky soil but her indomitable industry, equals the fertile prairies of Illinois when the balance sheet of the year is struck. I need not pursue the parallel between any of those States and those of the South. The value of our lands in the market tells the whole story. For the value of land for agricultural purposes is proportionate to the income derived from it.

Now, why should the return for the same labor and care, and anxiety and skill, displayed by the hard-working farmer of North Carolina, meet with a mere fraction of the returns that await the husbandman near the manufacturing centres? Why does distress hang over the great wheat-producing districts of the Northwest to-day? They tell us that Minnesota has but 14 per cent. of her population in manufacturing industries. But North Carolina has only 6 per cent. thus at work, whilst 76 per cent. of her people are agriculturists.

Many political economists are of the opinion that the productive power of the soil, under the average modern culture, is such as to keep in profitable employment only about 25 per cent. of the population in agriculture. Any great excess of that proportion keeps a people in a condition more or less resembling the poverty of the coolies of China, who labor for a bare subsistence, their crops going to enrich in distant markets the people of more favored climes. That we have not fallen into their grievous condition is due, no doubt, to the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, the splendid natural resources lavished upon us, and the blessing of free government.

When we shall have diversified our industries, and dotted the Southern land everywhere with manufacturing towns, and the busy wheel shall turn merrily with the waters that now murmur their protest against idle waste, as they flow on to the ocean, and when happy homes shall cluster about a thousand furnaces in the mountain glens—depend upon it, the farmers of that day will rejoice in their fields and their herds, in their minds at rest from pecuniary care, and their children enjoying the richest blessings of an educational and social advancement of the highest order.

The considerations which I have urged have the sanction and support of Henry Clay in the following language: "The creation of a home market is not only necessary to procure for our agriculture a just reward of its labors, but it is indispensable to obtain a supply of our necessary wants. If we cannot sell we cannot buy. It is in vain to tantalize us with the greater cheapness of foreign fabrics. There must be an ability to purchase, if an article be obtained, whatever may be the price—high or low—at which it is sold, and a cheap article is as much beyond the grasp of him who has no means to buy as a high one. * * * The superiority of the home market results, first, from its steadiness and comparative certainty at all times; secondly, from the creation of reciprocal interests; thirdly, from its greater security. * * * Let us suppose that half a million of persons are now employed abroad in fabricating for our consumption those articles of which a supply is intended to be provided within ourselves. That half a million of persons are, in effect, subsisted by us, but their actual means of subsistence are drawn from foreign agriculture. If we could transport them to this country, and incorporate them in the mass of our own population, there would arise a demand for an amount of provisions for their subsistence throughout the year. But instead of immigration from abroad, if we give employment in manufacturing to an equal number of our own citizens, now engaged in unprofitable agaiculture, or idle, the beneficial effect upon the productions of our farming labor would be nearly doubled.

But since history is philosophy, teaching by example, nothing whatever can more plainly illustrate the necessity of the farmer and the craftsman working together for the welfare of both. Let them separate, and the profits fall into the control of the carrier, and in the end want, if not extinction, will follow upon the farmer who has once lived by the needs of his neighbor in ease and comfort.

* * * * * * * * *

The exports now are cotton to Russia, grain to Arabia, dried fruits to India, dyeberries and tobacco to Turkey. Raw products all, for the people have been well-nigh all sent back to the fields, and famine has quickly followed, for here, too, capital had failed for the due irrigation of the land. With the drought of 1871, only twenty years ago, it is known that 80,000 out of the 120,000 inhabitants of the city of Meschad perished in a single summer, and the town of Kazerom had but one-fifth of its population left, and so throughout the kingdom. The plains of Northeastern Prussia, devoted entirely to food-raising, tell the same story, and so do the nine successive famines in Ireland, to which I have referred. I have gone to the ends of the earth for illustrations, only because they display on a grand scale the fixed laws of existence, as true and unerring when applied to the life of communities as the ordinary laws of health to the individual. It has never been, and can never be, otherwise while human nature exists with the same wants and the same struggle to supply those wants.

The Greeks, who knew everything, had sounded these truths two thousand years ago and more, for we find their philosophers declaiming that, as the domestic market for food had been ruined by a neglect of the development of the mineral treasures of their lands, agriculture itself was languishing, and those who should have been mechanics or farmers had become brokers or money-lenders at usury. Well has the wise man declared that there is nothing new under the sun. His-

(Continued on 3rd page.)

How to save money is a problem that interests everybody. One way to do it is to invigorate the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Being a highly concentrated blood medicine, it is the most powerful and economical. It is sold for a dollar a bottle, but is worth five.

WRIGHT'S CAFE

Will be open Sunday from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

If you want a nice, comfortable Truss, at a reasonable price, call at
HORNE'S DRUG STORE.

CLAM CHOWDER.

Try the celebrated Clam Chowder and Soup—twice a week—at
WRIGHT'S CAFE.

☞ No nausea or griping after using Brookfield's Liver and Kidney Pills. For sale by Fayetteville Druggists.

ITS EXCELLENT QUALITIES

commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

OYSTERS

On the half-shell, by the peck, or bushel at
WRIGHT'S CAFE.

Carolina Baking Powder is reliable, wholesome and first-class in all respects.
HORNE'S.

The Hair- and Tooth-brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumes and Flavoring Extracts at HORNE'S DRUG STORE will be appreciated if tried.

EVERY DAY.

Leave your orders for New River, Lynn Haven Bay, Hampton Bar and Norfolk Oysters at
WRIGHT'S CAFE.

THE ART EXHIBITION

—AT—

WILLIAMS'S

BIG RACKET STORE

Was a great success, and met with the highest praise from all.

Our Artist's skill with the brush was wonderful, but our bargains in CARPETS are still more wonderful.

LOOK!

CARPETS!

CARPETS!!

AT COST!

Sacrificed to make room for our coming display of

HOLIDAY GOODS.

These are Standard Goods, and must be Sold.

3-PLY INGRAIN COTTON CARPETS 31c. WORTH 50c.

2-PLY INGRAIN ALL-WOOL CARPETS 57c. WORTH 75c.

3-PLY INGRAIN ALL-WOOL 73½c. WORTH $1.00.

FINE BODY BRUSSELS 57c. WORTH 75c.

RUGS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Special--A Large Reversible Smyrna Rug 9x12 for $26.50; worth $45.00.

Call and see our Bargains and be Convinced.

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

November 19, 1891.

WE

MUST SELL THEM,

BECAUSE

OUR IMMENSE STOCK

—MUST BE CLEARED FROM OUR SHELVES BEFORE THE YEAR 1892.—

YOU

MUST BUY THEM,

BECAUSE SUCH BEGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS

Fall and Winter Clothing

WERE NEVER OFFERED HERE BEFORE.

"Cheap John" Prices for Best Lines of Goods.

FROM NOW ON TILL FURTHER NOTICE, ATTEND

Sacrifice Sales Days at

C. O. D. CLOTHING STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 19, 1891. tf

POPULAR TASTE

—HAS SET THE SEAL OF ITS APPROVAL UPON—

-ANTIQUE OAK-

as being in every sense the most elegant and the most beautiful of all modern finishes in medium and fine FURNITURE, and we would ill-deserve the enviable place we hold to-day as the

LEADING FURNITURE HOUSE

of the Cape Fear section, did we fail to cater to the popular taste, and thus conserve our own interest. We have on exhibit in our show-rooms the handsomest and most elegant line of

ANTIQUE CHAMBER SUITES,
ANTIQUE PARLOR SUITES,
ANTIQUE PARLOR AND LIBRARY CABINETS,
ANTIQUE BOOK-CASES,
ANTIQUE PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES,
ANTIQUE SIDEBOARDS,

ever shown here. Don't fail to see them.

S. SHEETZ & SONS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22, 1891.

COTTON IS ON THE JUMP,

—BUT—

Furniture is Marked Down.

Our Entire Elegant Display of all Classes of

FURNITURE

—IS NOW OFFERED AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.—

We will not be undersold at home or abroad. Don't fail to see our immense stock; it will please you and save you money.

ROYALL & BORDEN,

Manufacturers of Mattresses and Chairs,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furniture,

S. E. CORNER MARKET SQUARE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 15, 1891.

THE WINSTON-SALEM LAND AND INVESTMENT CO.'S

FIRST PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS ON THE 24th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1891!

100 Residence and Business Lots and Manufacturing Sites to be Offered at Public Auction!

Thirty Lots Immediately on Street Car Line and Macadamized Streets. Seventy Lots within One Hundred Yards of Street Car Line and Macadamized Streets.

Upon notification, intending purchasers will be given an opportunity to bid on any lot anywhere in the addition, but unless so specially requested we will offer simply the 100 lots adjacent to the street car line as above mentioned. Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

The Preferred Stock of the Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company will be accepted at $110 for deferred payments.

The Company has actually spent $80,000 in Cash in developing its lands. 100 suburban Lots for sale. Property lies adjacent to Winston-Salem.

Main Streat, the chief business and residence thoroughfare of the city has been extended by a straight line through property.

Mile and a half Electric Street Railway (Sprague system) running through property--extension of city system. Fare any part of city 5 cents. Property supplied with Electric Lights and Water Works, Main Streets through the property Macadamized.

Iron bridge across Wachovia Brook, 108 feet long, 55 feet wide, at a cost of $14,000.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF LOTS.

Sold at private Sale to residents of Winston-Salem. MANY HANDSOME RESIDENCES IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION. "Sunny Side" Social Club, composed largely of Business Men in Winston-Salem are now building a Club House on the property.

TERMS OF SALE:--One-fonrth Cash, balance in 12, 18 and 24 months, 6 per cent interest.

Come and see the Livest Town in North Carolina and invest your money in the Best Property offered this year.

N. B.--Nobody has ever yet failed to Make good Money out of Winston-Salem Real Estate.

No city to create! No industries to build up which shall bring a business and population!! No great discount of the future!!!

We offer an opportunity to invest where wealth and immense business interests already exist, not as a result of capital from abroad, but as the outcome of individual enterprise and energy of native-born citizens, who have developed their own resources in a remarkable manner.

Correspondence Invited.

WINSTON-SALEM LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

TO UPBUILD, NOT TO BOOM.

Something About the Plans and Purposes of the Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company--Reasons Why Investments in Their Property are Desirable and Certain of Good Results.

The Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company owns 518 acres of land adjoining the city of Winston-Salem on the South. The property is admirably adapted to the uses for which it is intended.

About 150 acres of the property is a beautiful plateau overlooking the twin-cities and commanding one of the finest views to be found in the whole Piedmont Section of N. C. From a gently receding slope the eye takes in the romantic city of Salem and the beautiful grounds of the time-honored Salem Academy, while just beyond are the smoke-stacks and towering walls of the famous factories of Winston.

Few cities anywhere have such admirably located suburban property. The residence portion of the addition is most charmingly situated, the business section is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was intended and the manufacturing sites offer every inducement in the way of transportation facilities, eligible location, etc., which the most exacting prospector could require.

One and One-Half Miles Electric Street Car Line through Property.

The entire property is connected with Winston-Salem by an extension of the excellent electric street car system for which Winston-Salem has become famous. By a contract made with the Electric Street Car Company of Winston-Salem the lines of this system have been extended to the furthermost bounds of the Company's property. The track has been laid in the most substantial manner and cars are now running over the entire new line.

WATER WORKS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, MACADAMIZED STREETS AND SIDE-WALKS.

In addition to the street car service of one and one-half miles there are macadamized streets and side-walks, water works, electric lights and in fact all the advantages given by any city in the country of two or three times the size of all Winston-Salem.

This Land Company has spent between $75,000 and $80,000 in various improvements and has done vastly more in the line of public improvements than any other town in the South has attempted during the past year.

NEARLY $60,000 WORTH OF LOTS SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE TO RESIDENTS OF WINSTON-SALEM.

One of the strongest possible proofs of the conservative values of real estate in Winston-Salem and of the lots owned by the Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company is the fact that it has sold during the present summer nearly $60,000 worth of lots at private sale to residents of Winston-Salem, almost every one of which was bought with the view of immediate improvement as the place of residence by the purchasers. The men who bought these lots live here and know real estate values. They bought not for speculation but because they liked the property and believe it to be worth all and more than its cost price.

Already 8 handsome residences are in course of construction and many more are to be built at once.

BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB HOUSE AND RESORT PAVILLION ON THE PROPERTY.

Prominent business men of Winston-Salem have purchased a sightly and most beautifully located spot upon this property on which is now being erected one of the handsomest club houses in the State and near it will be built by the opening of spring a large and commodious pavilion, which, together with its beautiful park of 18 acres, watered by three springs, shaded by massive oaks, hickories, etc., all encircled by a winding drive sixty feet wide, makes this property unusually attractive for suburban residences.

SOUTHERN EXTENSION R. & S. R. R. RUNS THROUGH PROPERTY.

The plans of the Company have been laid on a most comprehensive scale. The picturesque plateau overlooking Winston Salem and the hills and vales on either side has been laid off into residence lots to which every benefit of street car line, macadamized streets, water works and electric lights will give the advantage of every modern convenience. Another section has been set a part for manufacturing sites. Through this will run the Southern extension of the Roanoke & Southern Railroad and sidetracks will give every switching facility desired. Another section has been set apart for business purposes and the topography of the land together with the advantages of railroads and street car lines will offer every convenience which a business section would require. In fact this is a town within itself. Take Winston-Salem from the map, rednce the natural wealth and resources of Forsyth county by one fourth and give to the Win-Salem Land and Investment the location they now have, the business ability and enterprise of its promoters and the railroad, street car, water works and electric light privileges it has secured and there would inevitably be built up on the property of this Company a city of commercial and industrial importance and a residence town of attraction to the capitalist such as could hardly be found in any other section of the New South to-day. In a city whose importance as a manufacturing center has been established, where lots are now in demand for immediate use, whose growth is rapid and continuous, whose reputation for activity and solidity is second to none in the state, what may not be reasonably expected in the line of developement and material advancement in the very near future?

As already stated extending through the business portion of this property is the Southern extension of the Roanoke & Southern railroad. On the grounds of the Company at the southern terminus of its street car system will be located a depot. About half a mile from this depot is the flourishing manufacturing village of Waughtown, a well established community of 1,500 people. And in another direction about one fourth of a mile is the thriving hamlet of Centerville of about four hundred population. These places are prosperous manufacturing towns and inhabited entirely by white people. Centerville has already felt the stimulating effect of this Company's operations.

300 CHOICE LOTS ON STREET CAR LINE.

There are over 300 residence and business lots and manufacturing sites located within one hundred yards of the streets railroad. Only 100 of these lots are offered for sale now. However, should any purchaser desire it he will be given a chance to bid on any lot in the Company's entire property. The one hundred lots intended for sale at this time are regarded by the Company as the choicest of their holdings and at this the first public sale an opportunity will be given to secure the best lots in the addition at such prices as the public may deem right and proper.

This public sale will be made a special occasion for Winston-Salem. Reduced rates will be secured on all the railroads leading into the city and ample accomodation will be afforded to all who come here on that day. The electric street car line will have in operation all of its Winston-Salem extentions which cover a mile and a half of the Company's property. Over all this entire line the streets are now being macadamized and sidewalks laid, the contract requiring that the whole work shall be finished by December 1st.

EVERY CONVENIENCE OF THE CITY WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COST.

Settlers upon the property will have every convenience of transportation, water, telephone service, electric lights and macadamized streets obtainable in the city and at the same cost. Car fare to and from any point in the city is five cents. The water is the purest, suppiied by the Salem Water Supply Co., from the famous Reynolds Springs recently purchased by it at a cost of five thousand dollars. Hydrant and water rent is the same as charged by this company to the citizens of Salem.

$14,000 IRON BRIDGE ACROSS WACHOVIA BROOK.

Of interest in connection with the developement of this company is the bridge over Wachovia Brook at the point were Main St. crosses that stream. This bridge, which is a single span 108 feet long by 55 feet wide, has just been completed. It is a beautiful structure of the latticed arch type with a capacity of 212 tons. The abutments are massive piers of cut granite. The superstructure is entirely of steel and the bridge comple is the most substantial and beautiful in the State and we believe in the South.

NO OLD FIELD DEVELOPMENT, BUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A BEAUTIFUL SUBURB OF A GREAT AND GROWING MANUFACTURING CENTER.

This bridge is only an illustration of the broad and liberal policy pursued by this company in the developement of its property. From the permanent and substantial character not only of this bridge but of all the other improvements it has made, it is evident the promoters have built not only with a view to the present but to the future as well.

Nothing has been done upon a narrow or illiberal basis. Nothing has been done with a view to cheap and showy display. Those who have viewed the property are unstinted in their praise and many men of extensive travel through the most prosperous cities of the South and South-west unhesitatingly pronounce it the finest suburban development they have seen. Indeed, it is believed no land company in the south and but few in other parts of the country have ever undertaken such extensive and thorough town development as has been accomplished by this company. The result has fully justified the faith of the promoters in the future of their property, as the sale by it of $60,000 worth of lots within the last few months to the citizens of Winston-Salem without advertisement or effort and the unqualified endorsement of hundreds of competent witnesses who have recently visited the property, abundantly proves. It is simply a statement of fact, to say that the unbounded confidence of the company in its property is fully shared by the safe and conservative business men of Winston-Salem and purchasers may here invest their money with every assurance of certain and large profits. This is no old field development but the developement of a beautiful suburb of a great and growing manufacturing center.

SIZE OF STEETS AND LOTS.

The streets of this beautiful addition to Winston-Salem are 60 feet wide. With a few exceptions the size of the lots is 70 feet front by 150 feet deep, with an alley-way of 15 feet behind every lot, and most of them supplied with the diversified forest growth common to this section.

UNDER THE POLICE JURISDICTION OF SALEM.

This property is not within the corporate limits of either Winston or Salem but by an act of the Legislature of 1891, it is within the police jurisdiction of Salem. Main Street, the chief business thoroughfare of both Winston and Salem, which runs North and South through both cities by a perfectly straight line and is one of the most beautiful streets in the world, a mile and a half in length, paved with Belgian Block, has been extended by a straight line through the center of this property and the entire extension has been macadamized and reduced to the grade of the original street. It is over this street that the new street car extension runs until reaching the center of the property when it divides, one division running westward to the Park and the other eastward to within a short distance of the flourishing manufacturing villages of Waughtown and Centerville. Over these lines the street cars run from six in the morning until eleven at night, making a fifteen minute schedule. This extension has been in operation now for about three weeks, during which time the travel over it has averaged about 600 per day.

FACTS ABOUT WINSTON-SALEM.

Winston is the County Seat of Forsyth County. Salem adjoins it immediately on the South. As each has a seperate municipality, Winston-Salem are frequently spoken of as "The Twin Cities."

Forsyth County is one of the richest counties in North Carolina. Situated in the Piedmont Section, it has unsurpassed winter and summer climate. The soil is remarkably fertile and adapted to the growing of grain, grasses, fruits and the best grade of tobacco. Water is abundant and pure. Ninety thousand acres of timber land largely consisting of oak, hickory and other varieties of merchantable wood.

Forsyth has no county indebtedness and the percentage of mortgage or other private indebtedness is extremely small. Rate of taxation for city, county and school purposes 66⅔ cents per hundred dollars on a valuation of about 40 per cent. Assessed valuation of property nearly $8,000,000 increase about $2,000,000 in one year.

WINSTON-SALEM.

Population about 16,000.

Bonded indebtedness $240,000. Rate of taxation 75 cents per hundred dollars on a valuation of about 33 per cent. Lowest of any city in the State which has water works, electric lights, electric street cars and paved streets.

More activity here right through the dull season than in any other city in the South.

Over three hundred new houses built during the past twelve months at a cost of about $1,500,000 and yet the demand for residences and store rooms is far greater than the supply.

Increase in taxable valuation during the past year $1,114,935. $300,000 spent on street improvements during the year. Nearly two miles of Belgian block street paving. About five miles of macadamized streets. Dressed stone curbing and brick sidewalks on all paved streets. Eight miles of sewers.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

Two new lines of railroad are now in process of construction, which, when completed, will make all Piedmont, North Carolina, and the South Western portion of Virginia tributary to Winston-Salem.

Railroads at present in operation are the North Western North Carolina branch of the Richmood & Danville from Winston to Greensboro, 28 miles; the Wilkesboro extension of the N. W. N. C. R. R., Winston to Wilkesboro, 75 miles. The North Carolina Midland R. R. operated by the Richmond & Danville, just completed to Mocksville, Davie county, 30 miles. The Roanoke & Southern R. R. to be finished from Winston to Roanoke early in 1892, trains now running between Winston and Martinsville, Va., road to be completed South to connections with Seabord Air Line within 2 years, will connect at Roanoke with the Norfolk & Western immediately and ultimately with the Baltimore & Ohio which will be extended from Lexington to Roanoke.

LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANIES.

Real estate has advanced at the rate of about 100 per cent. per annum for the past three years and is still from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than in other growing towns in the South of similar size and importance.

There are several Land and Development Companies now in operation all conservatively stocked, judiciously managed and operated on the plan "to upbuild, not to boom" The Winston Salem Land and Investment Company with a capital of $250,000 owns 518 acres of most admirably located property on the highlands immediately south of Salem upon which it has already spent from $75,000 to $80,000 in the improvement. Macadamized road-ways and boulevards, handsome bridges, electric street car line, city water and electric lights are advantages which have already been secured to the property of this company. Two large tobacco factories and one leaf house to be built on the property in the next few months.

MERCHANTILE INTERESTS.

Three National Banks with a combined capital of $550,000, wholly inadequate to the business necessitses of the city.

Daily banking business about $100,000.

Twelve Building and Loan Associations in operation.

Two hundred and twenty five wholesale and retail stores.

Volume of merchantile business outside of tobacco and other factories $2,500,000 per annum.

Free Postal Delivery, Telephone Exchange, two systems of water works, six miles of electric street car service, best system in the South.

SCHOOLS, ETC.

Winston-Salem's excellent schools have long been famous.

The Salem Female Academy established in 1802 has continuously more than 300 students and from it have graduated daughters of many of the oldest familes in the South.

The Davis Military School, the largest of the kind in the State, was located here last year. Its buildings are new and commodious and it already has 250 students.

There are three free Graded Schools for whites and two for colored of the best school buildings in the state. Fine libraries and all appliances 2,500 students in attendance.

Twenty Churches, Daily Weekly and Monthly newspapers.

Masonic lodges, chapter and commander, Odd Fellows subordinate and encampment; Y. M. C. A., Social, Literary and Political Clubs, Chamber of Commerce, etc.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

In the sale of leaf and manufactured plug tobacco, Winston leads North Carolina and in the number of plug tobacco factories she leads the world.

Forty-two plug tobacco factories manufactured $3,600,000 worth of plug tobacco during the year ending Oct. 1st, 1891. Revenue tax paid during same period about $1,000,000.

Twenty-six leaf and redrying factories pay out over a million dollars a year.

At the four Warehouses over 16,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco were sold during the year ending Oct. 1st 1891, at an average price of nearly 12 cents per pound.

Regular organized Tobacco Association with 75 buyers on this market.

Cash wages paid operatives in factories and machine shops $1,000,000 per annum:

Three new tobacco factories now in course of construction. One of the three is 53 feet by 290 feet, seven stories high.

The West End Hotel to cost $100,000 will be completed by Dec. 1st.

The new Market House and City Hall now under construction will be finished this winter and will cost $50,000.

There is already about an average of one factory to every 110 people in Winston-Salem and the amount of cash wages per capita is larger here than in any other town in the South.

Every Factory of every kind now located here is on a substantial and permanent basis and many of them are increasing their capacity every year and of the large sales of real estate here during the past season about 90 per cent were made to locate buyers who bought for their own immediate use.

The constantly increasing number of employes required by the factories here will continue for many years to make a legitimate and healthy demand for city lots and houses and it is for this reason real estate investments in Winston and Salem always have been good and always will be good.

"NO GUILTY," THE VERDICT.

The Famous Motz Case at Shelby Brought to a Close.

Friday night was a memorable one in the history of Shelby. Public interest has for the past few days been centered on the trial of the Motz brothers for the murder of their cousin. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty late in the afternoon and great cheers went up, cannons were fired and the people celebrated the acquittal in high style.

Russia Wants Silver Bullion.

It is reported that the Russian ministry of finance has made overtures to the Bank of France for the purchase of silver bullion to the amount of 100,000,000 roubles. This is wanted by the Russian finance ministry for coinage into roubles for state redemption of Polish treasury obligations.

A GENERAL SUMMARY.

While the two towns, Winston-Salem, have seperate governments and seperate postoffices, yet in all other respects they are one, as there is but a single street that divides them. In all matters of public improvement, and in charity and church their interest is one in common, and they labor together with common unanimity. So, in alluding to them we will speak of them as one town. Winston-Salem has a population of about 16,000 souls; has 16 churches, including Methodest, Baptists, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Moravian, Protestant, and Catholic; a Young Men's Christian Assotiation; one Female Academy of nearly a hundred years of successful operation, a record of 6,000 Alumnæ; three fine graded schools, two for white and one for the colored children, with an aggregate attendance of 1,600; one boy's preparatory school; and four private schools.

Has two water works under seperate management, with three reservoirs of a capacity of 1,510,000 gallons of water, all connected together by mains; has two well equipped fire company with engines, hose, &c., has one electric light plant and street car company rated at a cost of $250,000 capable of supplying 100 1,200 candle power arc lights, 1,000 12 candle power incandescent; uses 50 miles of wire and operates eight miles street railway; one gas company. Has 42 tobacco factories with a capacity of 16,000,000 pounds per year; two smoking tobacco factories; 15 leaf factories (or dry houses); two cigar factories; one cotton mill of 4,500 spindles, and 180 looms, with a capacity of 3,300,000 yards of cotton goods, and 166,447 pounds of yarn. This mill has three floors with an aggregate space of 50,400 square feet. One woolen mill with a capacity of 375,255 yards of woolen goods. Both of these mills are under the same management, and employ over 300 hands. One paper mill; one tannery; one bone mill; three flour mills, one of which has a capacity of 200 barrels of wheat flour per day, and 200 bushels of corn. This mill has a storage capacity of 40,000 bushels. Three machine shops; three foundaries; four wood-working mills; one agricultural machine shop; two broom factories; 225 merantile establishments open and in operation, doing an aggregate amount of business of between five and six million of dollars annually. This, of course, does not include the amount received from the sales of manufactured tobacco, which is nearly or quite equal to this sum. Nor of the business done by the different manufacturers, a list of which we have already given.

Utilizing a Waste Product.

At the Guinness brewery in Dublih an attempt is being made to utilize the carbonic acid gas liberated during the process of fermentation. As some 22,000,000,000 gallons of this gas are produced annually in the breweries of the United Kingdom, a great saving will be effected if the new enterprise proves a success in a commercial way. The gas is to be condensed into the liquid form and it sells at eight cents per pound. The cost of condensing is said to be but one cent per pound. The makers of "soda water," mineral waters, wines "with a pop" and other like drinks will rejoice in the prospect of cheap carbonic acid gas in a convenient form. Industrial progress nowadays consists largely in turning to use products which our fathers allowed to go waste.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.--Supplement.

VOL. 8. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOVEMBER 15, 1891 NO. 449

WINSTON-SALEM!

The Great Tobacco Metropolis of Western North Carolina.

We have something to say about a remarkable city. We cannot promise the reader a picture of an ideal Western city which, mushroom like, sprang up in a single night. But we can point him to a Southern city in the midst of an agricultural district and dependent thereon for its support, more than fifty per cent of whose population is engaged in manufacturing enterprises. This, according to the official reports of our Government statistics, beats the record of any other city in America.

Winston and Salem are popularly known as the Twin-City. Their relation is more properly that of parent and child. Salem's birth antedates that of Winston by nearly a century. Her people are German descent—an ideal Moravian settlement, with all the industry and ingenuity, and the devotion to church and school which has ever characterized that far famed people. Here then is a fit place for the "Vassar of the South"—Salem Female Academy, which has sent from its walls more than 6,000 of the educated women of the South and South west, and still stands without a rival amongst her kind. Wood shops, iron works, flouring mills, and woolen and cotton factories have flourished here for many years and made this point the emporium of Northwestern North Carolina.

Upon the formation of Forsyth county in 1848 the Salem congregation gave of their suburban property a site for the county's capital. Winston at once spread into the proportions of the average county site, to-wit, a court house, jail, law office, etc.; and as the mother city offered no competitions in these lines of business, she was able, despite the war, to hold her own for a quarter of a century without any perceptible change "for better or for worse." In 1876 our pioneer tobacconist, Maj T. J. Brown, rented and opened up a warehouse for the sale of leaf tobacco. It was soon discovered that one acre of our land properly cultivated in tobacco would put more money in the pocket of the farmer than five acres of the richest prairie lands in the valley of the Missouri. The farmer began to accumulate more money than he "needed in his business," and attracted by the still greater profits of the leaf dealer and the manufacturer, he moved to town.

Our population is of this robust, industrious type, themselves fresh from the plough and the harvest they came here to work: they have forgotten just when the war did close, but know when their fortune began. Within less than twelve years we have grown from the merest beginnings to a large city.

It is safe to say that tobacco and cotton are the only products of North Carolina that have as yet built a city. The cotton industry has not done so much for our towns and cities, simply becuse the work and capital required in its manufacture were more than our people could command. Not so with tobacco, and at once we see our tobacco towns Winston the most conspicuous example—whose enterprise began fourteen years ago, already rivaling and destined to soon far out strip the cotton towns and cities that are older than this century.

Four hundred wagons a day loaded with tobacco is no infrequent sight on our streets. The four new railroads, now stretching to the north, west and south, will more than double our accessable territory, and there is every reason to expect they will double the volume of business.

Every factory built here means an addition of several hundred to our population. There is a feeling here that the Twin-City's greatness is assured. Capital is no longer timid. We have relieved ourselves of the railroad monopoly which sometimes blocks and hinders the progress of so many promising towns. Our situation in this Piedmont section is pivotal. We are too near the mountains to admit of a rival on the west, we have made that territory ours which has heretofore built up the towns to our east, and on the north and south we have no competitor between Roanoke and Atlanta. No man who is acquainted with the resources of this vast empire and knows the spirit and genius of our people, waits to be told that the metropolis of North Carolina is going to be here. Our people are here to stay—the period of adventure and experiment is past.

Our institutions are of the most permanent. A number of our churches would adorn the finest city, and our graded schools for white and colored at a cost of 60,000 surpass any similar institutions in North Carolina. Our people are not the kind to parade their success before the world, but they are healthy, prosperous and happy. All who are more fortunate or less fortunate have a welcome to our condition of life, where there is no aristocracy but that of merit, and no poverty is known but that of moral degradation.

THE GOLDON LEAF.

Piedmont Carolina The Best Tobacco Section in the South.

The wonderful growth of the tobacco industry in North Carolina within the last fifteen years is enough to excite the interest and admiration of the commercial world. It is wonderful indeed when we come to think of the towns that have sprung into existence under the magical influence of the golden weed There is a vast amount of land in this section that was apparently worthless before tobacco became a great money crop, which is now valuable by reason of its adaptability to the growth of the weed. The production of tobacco in North Carolina is largely on the increase, which is attributable to the growing trade of our home manufacturers, and on account of the recognized excellence of North Carolina leaf in other markets.

The Piedmont section of North Carolina, of which Winston is the acknowledged center, contains a soil peculiarly adapted to the growth of a tobacco, whose fine texture, excellent quality, and exquisite flavor have won for it an enviable place in the marts of the world, and made Winston famous.

Less than twelve years ago Winston was a village of four hundred inhabitants, and what might then have been better termed a suburb of Salem. It was at this time that a line of railway was completed between here and Greensboro, thus giving Winston a connection with the outside world. The attention of shrewd tobacco men were soon attracted by the excellent quality and immense quantity of tobacco raised in this section. These men did not come burdened with wealth, but were men of rather ordinary means, whose quick perception had taught them that Winston had a destiny before it bright and glorious. They were like the men who struck the rich mines in the early days of the California gold fever, they knew all it would require at their hands would be to labor and wait for wealth and it would surely come. To-day upon the sites where once stood the small wooden buildings in which tobacco was manufactured now stand mammoth brick factories, five and six stories high, equipped with the most improved machinery, and instead of the men who operated them being limited to a capital of two or three thousand dollars as then, many of them now enjoy an annual income of from forty to fifty thousand dollars. Instead of only one or two wooden factories, we have now forty two, mostly brick structures as large in size, and larger in number than are contained in any other city in the world. This is our proud boast, and we challenge any one to contradict it. Not only this, but within a radius of seven miles there are eleven more factories, every one of which is tributary to and draws its supply of leaf from the Winston market.

It is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the amount of leaf made up into plug by these 42 factories annually. Yet we are warranted in saying, from the best information we can get upon the subject, that it is not much less than sixteen million pounds.

In many of our large tobacco centres of late years the leaf trade has materially fallen off. Quite to the reverse with Winston, for with the present indication she will likely add to her annual sale at the close of the present business year not less than two million pounds, more than she has ever sold before in a like period.

There are about five thousand laborers engaged in working in the tobacco factories here. To these are paid a sum not less than seventy thousand dollars per month. This sum going into the hands of the laborers, of course is reinvested into the necessities of life, thus putting it in the various channels of trade and commerce.

We think it will be readily conceded by all thoughtful men who have given the subject any serious consideration, that the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco yields a larger per cent of profit than any other crop cultivated in the world. We think it will also be conceded by those who have investigated the matter that the country lying adjacent to, and immediately surrounding Winston has the finest soil known for the production of tobacco best adapted for chewing. With these facts and figures then why can we not offer to those who wish to make money, either in the cultivation or manufacture of tobacco, or in mereantile or other pursuits, superior advantages to any other section? We stand prepared to prove what we have asserted.

OUR RAILROADS.

Present And Prospective. The Great Arteries of Trade.

In 1872 the North Western North Carolina Railroad was completed from Winston to Greensboro, a distance of 29 miles. This road formed a part of the great Richmond & Danville system and placed us for the first time in direct communication with the outside world giving us all of the railroad facilities we then needed, but, as time moved on, our necessities increased and two years age it was decided to extend this line on westward connecting with the C. F. & Y. V. Road at Rural Hall, up the Yadkin river to Wilkesboro, trains upon which has been running now over a year. This opens up one of the richest mineral and agricultural section of our State.

The North Carolina Midland, a direct line from Danville to Charlotte also belonging to the R. & D. system, is intended to supply the missing link in their main line, through North and South in the place of the North Carolina road, which is now operated by that company under a lease which will expire in a few years This road is being rapidly built, and that portion south of us to Mocksville is now in operation.

The Roanoke & Southern from Winston-Salem northward in the direction of Roanoke, Va., has been completed to the Virginia State line a distance of eighty three miles, and is now in successful operation, to Martinsville when it connects with Danville & New River road. When completed to Roanoke city, it will connect with the Norfolk and Western and Shenandoah Vally roads, and very soon with the Lexington branch of Baltimore and Ohio. From Winston-Salem south the road will be built to give a competing line to Charleston, Augusta and Atlanta. With the valuable connection already secured by this road it is difficult to calculate the advantages this section must enjoy in the near future. It is a road that is being built, owned and operated by our own people, and must yield immeasurable benefits to these towns. If we may judge the future of the road by that portion already completed and in operation, we are assured that it will be a brilliant success, thus proving beyond doubt that we not only have the wealth, but we have the intelligence to build, equip and successfully operate railroads; forever settling the question as to the capacity of our people to do such work.

It will only be a short time until the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro & Southern Railroad will be extended from High Point to our towns.

From the description of the roads given it will be seen that the North Western N. C., Railroad, with its connection, when completed from Wilkesboro to Bristol, Tenn., will give us a through line from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ohio River. The North Carolina Midland a through line from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis. The Roanoke and Southern a through line from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore to Charleston, Augusta and Atlanta, while the High Point and other local roads in contemplation will open up the very best timber and mineral sections of our State making these tributary to our towns.

There is an inexhaustible supply of fine timber, the richest ore and best quality of coal along the Roanoke & Southern and the Wilkesboro roads. Therefore it is only reasonable to expect in the near future we will have a blast furnaces and rolling mills established here. These added to our already diversified industries will necessarily give to our towns a large increase of population, and make us the first city in the State instead of the second in point of population.

OUR WATER AND CLIMATE.

Both are Pure Invigorating and Health Sustaining.

Upon the healthfulness of any section of country must always depend its desirabilaty as a place of abode. It matters not what advantages it may possess in the way of making money or offering opportunities for pleasure, if from foul air and impure water you jeopardize your health and life, then it ceases to be attractive to all except the adventurer, who perhaps may dare danger for the hope of gain. But the man with mature judgment and sober habits is not willing to risk the lives and health of himself and family for any such consideration, for while the accumulation of money is a matter of vital importance, if it has to be purchased at a sacrifice of health, a price is paid for it far beyond its worth.

So if any are seeking a home in a new country the first great questions should be. Is the climate healthy? Is the water pure.

We have not the long sought elixir of life here, nor do we promise an eternal existence to any, but we do say that we have a climate equal to any found on the Atlantic Slope and superior in point of salubrity to that found in many sections north, south or east of us. We exist in that happy medium, equidistant from the frozen north with its piercing winds and lung lacerating air, and the blistering heat of the Southern sun. Situated on the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge, we get a temperature that is neither too warm in summer nor too cold in winter. Our natural advantages are such as tends to give us a mild, temperate climate. Our water is free stone, clear and limpid and entirely free from any vegetable or mineral matter, reached by boring through deep stratas of solid granite.

The surface here is rolling, giving us superior advantage in the way of surface drainage avoiding the dangerous pools and ponds, the fit home of malaria, to which more level sections are subject. The snowfall seldom exceed 3 inches. Our temperature seldom falls below 20 Fahrenheit or rises above 75 degrees.

We have never had an epidemic here of any kind. A few of the diseases to which flesh is heir, rather the result of imprudence, are suffered here more or less, but generally yielding to medical treatment. As for consumption it is quite rare to find a case here. In fact, this climate seems peculiarly suited to ameliorate the condition of those suffering from or susceptible to this dread malady so prevalent in more northern latitudes. Our death rate is extremely low, scarcely exceeding 7 to the 1,000 per year.

AGRICULTURAL.

A Rich and Fertile Section, Growing Many Varieties of Profitable Crops.

Upon the fertility of the soil in any section must depend, in a large measure, the prosperity of its people. No country is poor that has a rich agricultural soil, and but few, if any, countries are rich that have a poor soil. Our soil is rich and well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco and barley. All kinds of vegetables grow well here, in fact we feel quite sure that this section offers as fine a field for those wishing to engage in truck farming as any in the State. The few who have undertaken it so far find themselves totally unable to supply the home demand, so it is necessary to ship here large quantities of vegatables from the north and east. There is no good reason for this, for this section produces as fine cabbage, potatoes and tomatoes as you would likely find in any market. The sorghum plant grows well here and is manufatured into fine syrups of excellent flavor.

As a stock raising country it is unexcelled by any section south east of the famous blue grass region of Kentucky. It is hilly and undulating, well watered and adapted to the production of the most nutritious grasses. The orchard grass, mountain grass, and clover make excellent pasture, and timothy makes good crops of hay, millet does well, milo maize and and other forage crops can be produced to perfect satisfaction so that sheep and cattle can be raised easily, wintered cheaply, and there is no reason why the production of thorough bred stock and dairy cattle is not eminently practicable. A large number of milk cows could be cared for on these fine grasses, and would produce first-class butter. Cheese manufacturing is not only feasible, but the field is especially inviting to those skilled in its production.

Our new railroads are opening up fine farming lands east, west and north some of which are as fertile as will be found in the South, all adapted to tobacco, wheat and corn. So far prices asked per acre have been far below their real worth, especially when compared with other lands away from here, this will be understood when it is taken into consideration that until quite recently this section has lacked railroad facilities, so that the people have been unable to learn and appreciate its vast value.

A thrifty set of New Englanders could make immense fortunes here and prepare for themselves as pretty and a profitable farms as dot the banks of the Hudson river in New York. The new railroads penetrating this section opens up the bodies of farming lands It is an inviting field for capital, genius and intelligence, and could be made the fit home for culture and refinement. With a fertile soil, pure water, a mild climate, and air charged with the true elixirs of life, what more would you ask? all of these we offer the home-seeker.

IRON.

The Thermometer of Commerce—Inexhaustible Quantities in this Section.

The mining and manufacturing of iron has commanded the attention of the world from the earliest ages and continues to attract it—in fact every day sees some new application of it in the arts and sciences of life—some new use to which it can be adapted by which man's condition may be materially improved. In fact, iron in some form has been the precursor of civilization and advanced ideas in every age from the creation of the world, whether it was wrought by the cannon ball that battered down the walls of century bound prejudice and broke the bonds of serfdom liberating humanity, or our railroad trains which penetrate the dark forest, putting ignorance and superstition to flight and paving the way for culture and science. In each instance it has played a prominent part. So as a great civilizer nothing has contributed more as an agent to help man than iron.

In commerce iron is recognized as the great thermometer to indicate the prosperity or adversity of a country. The high price of iron means the high price of every commodity used by man, while the low price of iron indicates, a corresponding depression. So when its importance as a factor in the world's progress is considered, and the thousands of uses to which it is put and its ever increasing demand, can we wonder that capitalists are on the alert with eager eyes ready to seize every opportunity that offers to cheapen its production or increase its profits?

These ends have been in a measure met by the development of the iron industry in the South. Investigation has shown that our ores are equally as rich as those of the North, while the cost of mining, smelting and manufacturing is far less than the same work can be done North. Another matter of vast importance is that so far the laborers in the South have been exempt from the disturbing influence of the agitator and the disastrous effect of the strikes, and further, the laborers here can and do work for wages far less than are paid for same class of work done North, for the very reason that the cost of living is far cheaper. This has been the results ascertained by actual test at Birmingham and at other points.

Northern capitalists have at last fully realized the importance of the iron industry in the South and are willing to show their faith by their works by investing their money here.

There lies sleeping undisturbed in the bosom of the Western North Carolina mountains, iron ore as rich in its deposits and as conveniently reached, and as cheaply mined as can be found in any section—ore that is but awaiting the magic touch of enterprise and capital to unbar its doors and yield up its rich tressures. This statement is founded upon the evidence furnished by eminent geologists after the most careful and painstaking research and investigation. Just eighteen miles north of us in Stokes county, near the Roanoke and Southern Railroad, are situated the Danbury iron mines, which, as far as can be ascertained are exceedingly rich in their deposit. Near these mines are the Dan river coal fields, another evidence that munificient nature always furnishes means for utilizing her resources. Iron is also found at several points in Forsyth and Yadkin counties.

Then just west of us on the Wilkesboro Extension Railroad, in Wilkes county, are iron mines which contain from sixty-five to seventy per cent of pure iron, ascertained by actual test. This is said to be a part of the vein that leads from the famous Cranberry iron mines of Mitchell county. (By way of parenthesis we would state that while the Cranberry iron mines are only partially developed, yet sufficiently so to prove that they yield the richest and most valuable iron ore in the world, we submit the evidence when we say that iron taken from these minds commands two dollars per ton more than any other iron on the market) Then on the north-east of us is a double range of iron ore extending across the north-west section of Guilford county into Forsyth, crossing the Mocksville Branch Railroad (a new line of railway leading out from this place just completed).

The extension of our railroads and the building of other new lines have only quite recently placed us within easy reach of these rich mines.

Coupling these facts with the assurance that connecting lines will always insure the most favorable freight rates, and with another advantage of equal importance and that is that we can always secure here an abundance of labor at short notice and at most favorable prices, will, we think, make this one of the most desirable locations that could be found for the erection of blast and smelting furnaces.

OUR FORESTS.

An Inexhaustible Supply of The Woods Used for Manufacturing Purposes.

The reckless destruction of American forests has tended to diminish our timber supply to such an extent as to arouse grave apprehension in the minds of all who have given this momentous subject the consideration that its importance demands. It has become a matter sufficiently grave to merit the consideration of our National Government. In fact, its legislation has been invoked to protect our forests, as far as possible, from wilful waste. It has not only done that, but it has sought to encourage, as far as possible the planting of trees, especially upon our Western plains.

This subject so far has not disturbed the people of the South at all, mainly because her sparsely settled population has not taxed her forest for any great levy for lumber, either for building or manufacturing purposes. The short supply found in hitherto great timber section of the North has become in a measure exhausted so much so that the attention of lumber men has been attracted to this section.

It is the central and western portion of our State where the most valuable timber suitable for manufacturing purposes is found. In fact, the timber growth of THIS section embraces nearly every variety grown in North America. We give below a few of the leading varieties.

The first and most valuable, and that that grows in the greatest abundance is the oak which includes ten varieties, the most valuable which are the red, white and chestnut oak. This section is also noted for its fine hickory timber, the most noted of which is the curly and shell bark, so useful in the manufacture of spokes and handles of different kinds. Next we have the red and black birch, white and prickly ash, beach button and bay wood, chinquapin, chestnut, and cherry, red and white cedar in abundance dogwood, elm, gum, holly, hazle wood, iron wood, locust, persimon, white and black walnut,

Thus it will be seen from the list we give that this section grows almost every variety of timber used for manufacturing purposes. Furniture factories, spoke and handle factories, shuttle factories, bucket factories, keg and barrel factories, carriage and buggy factories, chair factories and plow factories, can all be operated here to an advantage. In fact, there are but few, if any, places that can offer better inducements for the location of such factories than are offered by Winston.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

And Interesting Information About Winston Salem.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Most favorably situated at foot of Blue Ridge Mountains. Climate unsurpassed. Water pure, clear, plentiful. The Soil is exceedingly fertile, producing large crops of grain, grass, fruits and tobacco. Valuable timber and water power for Factories. Rich in minerals,—gold, iron, mica, manganese, asbestos, &c., &c. County free from debt. Area, 400 square miles. Assessed value of property about $8,000,000. Increase of $2,005.000 in 4 years.

WINSTON SALEM.

Population June. 1891. 16,471. Taxable property about $6 000,000. Increase in taxable value over $1,000,000 during the past year.

Electric lights, electric street railways, water works, two fire companies with steamers.

Three hundred new houses built during the past twelve months at a cost of $1,500,000, and yet the demand for residences and store rooms is far greater than the supply.

TERRITORY TRIBUTARY TO THE CITY.

Entire Piedmont, North Carolina and South West Virginia, while railroads give it connections on all important lines North, South and West.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A $100,000 hotel in course of construction and will be completed by the first of December. Three hundred thousand dollars spent on street improvements during the year. Nearly two miles of Belgian Block street pavement. About six and a half miles of macadamized streets. Dressed stone curbing and brick sidewalks on all paved streets.

RAILROADS CENTERING IN WINSTON-SALEM.

The North West North Carolina, running from Greensboro (branch of Richmond & Danville.) Wilkesboro Extension (branch of Richmond & Danville). North Carolina Midland (branch of Richmond & Danville). Roanoke & Southern Railroad from Winston to Roanoke, Va. Trains now running from Winston-Salem to Martinsville, Va. The road will be completed to Roanoke by the first of January, 1892.

BANKS.

The Wachovia National bank, capital $150,000, surplus $100,000. First National bank, capital $200,000, surplus $50,000. People's National bank, capital $100,000. Forsyth Five Cents Savings bank, deposits $20,000. Daily banking business $100,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Real estate has advanced several hundred per cent in the last three years and is still advancing and is an excellent investment; $1,500,000 worth of building done this year. Twelve Building and Loan Associations in operation.

LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANIES.

West End Hotel and Land Co., capital $300,000. Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company, capital $250,000. Piedmont Land and Development Co., capital $100,000. North Winston Land Co., capital $100,000. Central Land Co., capital $40,000. Inside Land Co., capital $15,000 Twin City Investment Co., capital $25,000.

PRESS.

Twin-City Daily Sentinel, Southern Tobacco Journal, Union Republican, Winston-Salem Guide, North Carolina Industrial Journal, People's Press, Academy. Post Office receipts $150,000; Post Office facilities inadequate Distributing point for five hundred offices.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

January the first, 1891, sale of stamps for plug tobacco amounted to $27,669,43. Total sales of stamps per year about one million dollars.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal, 4. Baptist, 3. Presbyterian, 2. Moravian, 5. Methodist Protestant. 2. Episcopal, 1. Catholic, 1.

SCHOOLS.

Salem Female Academy, established 1802. Over three hundred students. Davis School, largest Military School in the State, 250 students. Four graded schools, three for whites and one for colored. Daily attendance 2,000.

Tobacco Association regularly organized with 75 buyers on the market. Telephone exchange has been organized and is now in operation.

TWIN CITY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

The above named company with a capital of $200,000 has supplied the entire city with arc and incandescent lights and runs a regular street car line for passengers and freight on all the principal streets. Experts pronounce our electric street railway system the best in the South.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSES.

Four large Warehouses are located here. Sales of tobacco over 16,000,000 pounds for the year ending Oct. 1st, 1891, at an average price of nearly 12cents per pound.

WAGES AND COMMERCE.

Cash wages paid to operatives in factories and machine shops $1,000,000 per annum. Number of factories in operation 113. Wholesale and retail stores 225. Value of merchantile business outside of tobacco and other factories $2,500,000 per annum.

INDUSTRIES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

Some of the industries already established are 42 plug tobacco factories, output for the year ending October 1st, 1891, $3,600,000, twenty-six leaf and redrying factories, 4 cigar factories, 3 smoking tobacco factories, 1 cotton factory, annual consumption of 1,000,000 pounds, 1 woolen mill, annual consumption 180,000; 1 flouring mill, capacity 30,000 pounds per day, 1 hosiery mill, 3 iron and machine shops, 3 sash, door and blind factories, 3 box factories, 6 wagon factories, 2 furniture factories, 1 agricultural works, spring-bed and mattress factory, 1 fruit canning establishment, 2 broom factories, 7 buggy factories, 1 basket factory, 1 dye works, 1 fertilizer factory, 1 bag factory, 2 candy factories, 2 pipe and earthen ware factories, 3 foundaries 1 ice factory, 7 brick factories, 2 bottling works, 1 chewing-gum factory, 3 marble and granite works, one well fixture factory, etc., an average of about one factory to every 110 people.

One million dollars a year paid to operatives in these factories. This does not include the amount paid to clerks and persons employed in shops, stores, livery stables, hotels, restaurants or in any other line of trade or business except factories.

RECAPITULATION.

The city of Winston-Salem has: 1st. An immense tobacco interest which creates and puts into circulation a large amount of cash every year, and which guarantees a permanent financial prosperity and continued growth; over forty substantial brick tobacco factories are in active operation. 2nd. Over sixty other industrial establishments successfully running on cotton and woolen goods, flouring mills, foundries, box factories, furniture factories, woodworking, wagon, brick, pipe, etc. The majority of these plants are substantial brick buildings, several stories high. 3rd. A population of over 16,000 active, industrious people. 4th. A liberal municipal government devoted to the improvement of the city through its street and sewer department. 5th. A climate superb in every respect, one which Northern people seek in winter time, and Southern people in summer time, to enjoy the cool breezes which are characteristic of these foot hills of the Blue Ridge 6th. Adequate railroad facilities, developed largely by local enterprise, 7th. Eight daily and weekly newspapers. 8th. Three national banks and one savings banks. 9th. A large force of operatives in the factories, to whom was paid in wages during 1890 over $1,000,000. 10th. A rapid advance in the value of its suburban lands, and an active demand for building lots, indicating large gains for those who are owners of lands in and near the city.

The comparative altitude of the principal cities of North Carolina:

Goldsboro,	167 feet
Fayetteville,	180 "
Raleigh,	365 "
Henderson,	565 "
Charlotte,	725 "
Salisbury,	770 "
Shelby,	875 "
Statesville,	940 "
Winston,	953 "

—Winston never has been more prosperous than it is at present. Every branch of business is steadily and rapidly increasing in volume. Several new factories are in course of erection, and a number of handsome residences are going up in every part of the city.

—Winston comes nearer being a typical western town than any in our State. Every man here works and works to win. No man of any intelligence wastes his time in idleness. The tonic effect of our air infuses an irresistible desires to work, and men who work honestly generally win.

—The first man buried in the Salem grave yard was J. Burkhead, from Yorksh, Germany, died June, 1771. John Kline, who was drowned while on a trip to Fayetteville, was the first settler from Wachovia that died, His death occurred in 1770. He was first buried at Fayetteville and afterward removed to Salem.

—When we consider Winston's phenomenal growth, her immense manufacturing enterprises, and her boundless possibilities made so by her vast resources, her future bewilders the imagination with a picture surpassing greatness, and we are lost in wonder and admiration. No man can breathe the air long without catching the inspiration.

The section lying west and northwest of Winston is like a new country, as the lack of railroad facilities until quite recently, have kept it locked up inaccessable to the outside world.

The shrewd capitalist must soon find that here is the safest place for his investment. Iron, coal, granite, and wood in abundance.

Altitude about 953 feet.

Average summer tempreture 75°.

Average winter tempreture 40°.

Annual rain falls about 48 inches.

(Continued from 2nd page.)

tory forever repeats itself. The subject is too painful to dwell upon on an occasion like this, but I think no one will deny that, although no more devoted valor and unparalleled fortitude ever were displayed by mortal men than in the ranks of the Confederate Army, yet it was a contest of naked bravery against the wealth of the world, and against mechanical and manufacturing skill of the highest order. The starving mule-trains of Lee were confronted by the railroads of Grant, encircling both his own command and the doomed city of Petersburg. And we were forced to tear up one railroad to build another. Pathetic it is to reflect that the *Merrimac*, to obtain her iron covering, had to borrow from the railway, too. It was not blood and iron, as Bismarck declared had won his struggle; it was iron, steam and gold that won our American soil.

Let us turn to brighter themes, and rejoice that a new era in manufactures is opening for us. All the conditions for the cheapest and yet the most substantial goods, in many lines of production, are with us, and the world is finding it out. Already North Carolina in less than a decade doubles the number of her factories and workshops, and extends the operations of her people in many directions. Her cotton factories exceed in number, although not in capital or in production, those of any other Southern State. Her tobacco factories rank with the greatest in the world, and form the *nuclei* of such thriving towns as Durham, Winston, Henderson, Oxford, Reidsville, and others like them, rapidly becoming centres of wealth and refinement, and diffusing comfort in thousands of farmers' homes, not only by the sale at the town near by of the great product to be manufactured, but the thousand little things that the operatives consume.

Many are the details that might be pointed out to enforce the great truth of the need of the farmer and the manufacturer to each other. Among these may be named the ready circulation of money from the weekly cash payments of the factory; the reduced taxation for State and county purposes to the farmer on account of the increased taxable value of the factory itself and all the land near by; the rapid and steady rise in value of all the farmers' property of every description; the conversion of many persons, unable to endure the hard labor of the fields, but competent for in-door labor, from unproductive consumers to valuable workers in society's great bee-hive; and the market for products that otherwise would go to waste, or be subjected to sacrifice for want of a consumer.

A simple illustration will convey volumes in a word. Wheat straw will sell at the factory villages in Alamance for two dollars per two-horse load, whereas, in Davidson county, where I have a farm, I have bought it at public auction at fifteen cents per stack, containing about two four-horse loads. Why is this? There are no factories in Davidson (save one recently built by my brother); the farmers all have wheat straw to sell, and there is no one to buy. I might enlarge upon the many incidental advantages to you, of increased population, of better social advantages, and lower tariffs of freight and fare from increase of custom, and, in general, all the blessings that follow the multiplication of an industrious and thrifty population.

Welcome, then, any man at home or from abroad who comes to set the people to work, to develop from the raw material something that the world needs for its use, to furnish you farmers of North Carolina the best of gold mines—the market at your doors. Do you know that cotton frequently sells at the factory doors in your State for a higher price than it brings in New York? There is a whole speech, an eloquent one and a practical one, in that fact.

Let the fresh air of free discussion blow away any clouds of prejudice that demagogues have taken advantage of between the farmer and the manufacturer. Like yourselves, I cultivate the soil upon a thousand acres of this goodly North State; if I have learned any one thing deeply in the course of a life-long experience, in both avocations, it is that every blow at one is also struck at the other.

Stand together, my friends, who love your country's best interests, and labor for her prosperity; frown upon any effort, however specious, to cripple the growing strength of the South in the mechanic arts; lend your aid freely to every honest enterprise, faithfully undertaken; honor the men who work, and who help others to work; diversify your crops and manufactures; and when these influences shall work upon such magnificent gifts of soil and climate as it has pleased God to grant us, in the hands of a people true and virtuous, in harmony one with another, such treasures will pour into the lap of oncoming generations as will excel the wealth which is now enjoyed by some of our sister States.

In conclusion, I beg to quote from an address delivered by Judge Fullerton, of New York, before the Piedmont Agricultural Society, Culpeper Court-House, Va., five years ago. He said: "What we want on the farm is that energy and enterprise which makes the successful merchant, that talent which makes the successful professional man, and that educated observation which enables men to unlock the secrets of nature, comprehend her laws, and appropriate her wealth. No other calling opens a wider field for investigation or a grander opportunity for useful experiment, which may benefit not only the individual but all mankind. Men may cease to trade, but they must and will eat. Bills of exchange may prove valueless, but the garnered harvest will still have a value. The ships may rot in the harbor, but the plow will still turn the furrow. Nature is never bankrupt. Whatever else fails, she will remain solvent. The dews and rains of heaven will ever fall lovingly upon the earth's bosom, and the arrows of light descend from the sun's exhaustless quiver. She will never fail to bring forth corn to make glad the heart of man. Thieves may break in and steal bill and bond, but the farm is not a subject of larceny."

Let us, then, encourage everything that tends to make our farmers intelligent farmers; that intelligence will in return encourage all manufacturing enterprise, seeing that all such industries tend to increase the value of the products in their home markets. Then all will be peace, happiness and prosperity.

Before I conclude, however, I wish you to indulge me with a parting word in recognition of the display of the artistic taste and handiwork of our fair countrywomen in your most creditable exhibition.

After all our treasures have been compared, there is nothing on North Carolina soil that compares with her superb women. Nay, the very rose and flower of her crown is their revolutionary history.

Now when I recall the devotion of the daughters of Fayetteville, in the dying hours of the Lost Cause, and remember how with "hope against hope" they cast their jewels into the treasury, rivaling the most touching page of Carthagenian history, I recognize the indomitable spirit which survives to stimulate their husbands, brothers and sons, and will live to make North Carolina as grand in the future as she has been memorable in the past.

OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

The Leading Newspaper in the Third Congressional District.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 19, 1891.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Daniel Webster as a Stump Speaker.

Asheville Citizen.]

Daniel Webster was not considered a remarkable stump orator. In fact, his speeches as a partisan and on the public stump were few compared with those of Mr. Clay, and they do not seem to have left any such impression as did those of the "Mill-boy of the Slashes." In the Senate he, of course, made one historic speech, which, as Mr. Depew recently said, taught this country that it was a nation; and his legal arguments, his patriotic addresses, like those delivered at Bunker Hill and in commemoration of Adams and Jefferson, have become household oratory; but the single campaign speech of his which is now remembered is the Faneuil Hall address, in which he asked, in the impressive, magnificent, overwhelming manner which he could assume: "If the Whig party is to be disrupted where am I to go?" Wendell Phillips, in speaking of this remark, said that if some little fellow, some one of puny physique and squeaking voice and infantile appearance, had asked this great throng this question it would have replied: "Nobody cares where you go; that is your affair." But when Webster, drawing himself up to his full height, looking with his imperious manner and with his magnificent and lion-like expression of countenance forth upon that multitude, asked the question it seemed when he said it as if the fate of the nation depended upon the answer.

The Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The cotton returns of the Department of Agriculture for November are not favorable for a high rate of yield. The lateness of the crop, the extreme of temperature, the excess of rain-fall followed by drought, causing enfeebled vitality and loss of foliage and fruit, have been unfavorable for a large crop. On the northern border of the belt killing frosts occurred on the 20th, in some places as early as the 23rd. West of the Mississippi there has been some improvement during the past month. The season has been favorable for picking.

The quality is almost everywhere reported as high, and the fibre is of good color and unusually free from trash. The yield as averaged from county estimates is 179 pounds per acre, distributed by States as follows:

Virginia, 141; North Carolina, 178; South Carolina, 150; Georgia, 155; Florida, 120; Alabama, 165; Mississippi, 190; Louisiana, 200; Texas, 195; Arkansas, 210; Tennessee, 170.

As killing frosts have not yet been general in the southern and western sections of the belt, it is possible, with favorable weather following, that this current expectation may be slightly exceeded.

Drove Judge Bynum from the Bench.

Asheville Morning Journal.]

A most disgraceful and daring occurrence took place at Burnsville, Yancey county, last week, of which the facts are these. One of the best citizens of that county, Solomon Carter, had died very suddenly, and was being buried. Garret D. Ray, another leading citizen of the same town, had not lived on good terms with Mr. Carter during the latter's lifetime; but, as death had removed one of the two, Mr. Ray thought he would aid in paying the last tribute of respect to his departed neighbor, and attended the burial. This so enraged the son of Mr. Ray that he shot at his father several times, whereupon Judge Bynum ordered the arrest of young Ray. He defied the sheriff, but walked into the court-house, and with his double-barrelled gun drove the judge from the bench, cleared out the assembly, and deliberately walked off.

Defaulting Tax Collector.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 12—There is quite a sensation now in Burlington, N. C., over the sudden departure of the tax collector in the person of C. D. Montgomery. He came to Greensboro last week, and attempted to register at one of the hotels with a woman, but owing to the large crowd in town there was no room, and no one seems to know where the couple put up. Next day, however, the man and woman, who proved not to be his wife, took the north-bound train, having bought tickets to Danville, Va. His bondsmen have been looking into his affairs, but they do not think the shortage as great as first reported. However, there is a large part of the tax book missing, and he may have taken more than at first thought. At any rate, the people of Burlington would give him a warm welcome back now if he would only come.

An Ugly Example.

Oxford Day.]

A state failure warrant was issued at the May term of Granville Superior Court in 1886. A few days ago the paper was presented to the county treasurer for payment, which he declined to do till instructed by the board of county commissioners. The holder warranted them in their official capacity. At the trial they plead the statute of limitation. This was an ugly example for a county to set before its people. If a county is justifiable in avoiding the payment of an obligation every man in it is equally so.

The McKinley Tariff Tax.

Baltimore Sun.]

The effect of these increases in prices, due to the McKinley act, has been estimated for Massachusetts. That State has paid, it is estimated, already $5,000,000 of increased taxes since September, 1890. Other States have suffered in proportion.

☞ The *Advertiser*, Ind., says that the load of Plattism which Fassett was compelled to carry was too heavy. It made many Republicans indifferent, and caused his defeat.

TIME OF HOLDING COURT

In the Twelve Districts of the State.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Bryan.
Fall—Judge Brown.
Beaufort—‡Feb 16, May 25, Nov 30.
Currituck—March 2, Sept 7.
Camden—March 10, Sept 24.
Pasquotank—March 16, Sept 21.
Perquimans—March 23, Sept 28.
Chowan—March 30, Oct 5.
Gates—April 6, Oct 12.
Hertford—April 13, Oct 19.
Washington—April 20, Oct 26.
Tyrrell—April 27, Nov 2.
Dare—May 4, Nov. 9.
Hyde—May 11, Nov 16.
Pamlico—May 18, Nov 23.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Connor.
Fall—Judge Bryan.
Halifax—†March 2, May 12, ‡Nov 16,
Northampton—‡Jan 19, March 30, Oct 5.
Bertie—Feb 2, April 27, Nov 2.
Craven—†Feb 9, May 25, Nov 30.
Warren—March 16, Sept 21.
Edgecombe—April 13, Oct 19.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Whitaker.
Fall—Judge Connor.
Pitt—Jan 5, March 16, †June 8, Sept 21.
Franklin—Jan 11, April 13, Nov 6.
Wilson—‡Feb 2, June 1, Nov 2.
Vance—Feb 16, May 18, Oct 19.
Martin—March 2, Sept 7, Dec 7.
Nash—April 27, Nov 23.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Winston.
Fall—Judge Whitaker.
Wake—*Jan 5, †Feb 28, *March 28, †April 21, *July 9, †Aug 27, *Sept 28, †Oct 26.
Wayne—Jan 19, March 10, April 13, Sept 14, Oct 19.
Harnett—Feb 2, Aug 10, Nov 30.
Johnston—Feb 9, Aug 17, Nov 16.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

pring—Judge Boykin.
Fall—Judge Winston.
Durham—Jan 12, Mar 23, June 1, Oct 19.
Granville—Jan 26, Apr 20, July 27, Nov 30.
Chatham—Feb 9, May 4, Oct 5.
Guilford—Feb 16, May 25, Aug 31, Dec 14.
Alamance—March 2, May 18, Nov 2.
Orange—March 16, Aug 10, Nov 9.
Caswell—April 6, Aug 17, Nov 16.
Person—April 13, Aug 24, Nov 23.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge McIver.
Fall—Judge Boykin.
Pender—March 9, Sept 14.
New Hanover—†Jan 19, †Apr 13, †Sep 28.
Lenoir—Feb 2, Aug 24, Nov 16.
Duplin—Feb 9, Aug 3, Nov 30.
Sampson—†Feb 23, April 27, Oct 12, Dec 14.
Carteret—March 16, Oct 26.
Jones—March 23, Nov 2.
Onslow—March 30, Nov 9.
Greene—March 30, Oct 5.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Armfield.
Fall—Judge McIver.
Columbus—Jan 12, March 30, Aug 3.
Anson—*Jan 5, †April 27, *Sept 7, †Nov 30.
Cumberland—Jan 19, †May 4, July 27, †Nov 16.
Robeson—Jan 26, *May 18, Oct 5.
Richmond—Feb 9, June 1, Sept 21, Dec 7.
Bladen—March 16, Oct 26.
Brunswick—April 16, Sept 14.
Moore—March 2, Aug 11, Nov 2.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Graves.
Fall—Judge Armfield.
Cabarrus—‡Jan 26, April 27, Nov 2.
Iredell—Feb 2, May 18, Aug 10, Nov 9.
Rowan—Feb 16, May 4, Aug 24, Nov 23.
Davidson—March 2, Sept 7, †Dec 7.
Randolph—March 16, Sept 21.
Montgomery—March 30, Oct 5.
Stanly—April 6, Oct 19.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Bynum.
Fall—Judge Graves.
Rockingham—Jan 19, July 27, Nov 9.
Forsyth—Feb 2, May 18, Oct 26.
Yadkin—Feb 10, Sept 28.
Wilkes—March 2, Sept 14.
Alleghany—March 16, Sept 7.
Davie—March 30, Oct 12.
Stokes—April 13, Aug 10, Nov 16.
Surry—April 20, Aug 24, Nov 23.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Hoke.
Fall—Judge Bynum.
Henderson: Feb 9, July 20.
Burke: March 2, Aug 10.
Caldwell: March 16, Sept 7.
Ashe: March 23, May 25, Aug 24.
Watauga: April 16, Aug 31.
Mitchell—April 13, Sept 14.
Yancey—April 27, Sept 20.
McDowell—May 11, Oct 12.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Spring—Judge Merrimon.
Fall—Judge Hoke.
Catawba—Jan 12, July 20.
Alexander—Jan 26, Aug 3.
Union—*Feb 9, †Feb 16, *Sep 21, †Sep 28.
Mecklenburg—†Feb 23, *Aug 31.
Gaston—March 11, Oct 12.
Lincoln—March 30, Oct 5.
Cleveland—April 6, Aug 10, Oct 27.
Rutherford—April 20, Nov 2.
Polk—May 4, Nov 16.

TWELFTH DISTRICT

Spring—Judge Brown.
Fall—Judge Merrimon.
Madison: Feb 23, Aug 3, †Nov 23.
Buncombe: †March 10, †Aug 17, †Dec 7.
Transylvania: March 30, Sept 7.
Haywood: April 6, Sept 14.
Jackson: April 12, Sept 28.
Macon: May 4, Oct 5.
Clay: May 11, Oct 12.
Cherokee: May 18, Oct 19.
Graham: June 1, Nov 2.
Swain: June 8, Nov 9.

* For criminal cases.
† For civil cases alone.
‡ For civil cases alone except in jail cases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I WISH TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF the people of this section to the fact that my mammoth Gin House will soon be completed, and will be equipped with the best 60-saw gin made; also feeder and condenser. The house is beautifully located on my farm, one-fourth of a mile north of Lee's Cross Roads—almost direct between here and Dunn, a fine cotton market. I will be able to gin your cotton in a few weeks, and you can take it on to town, and I will pay market price for your seed. I very kindly ask the people to give me their first bale, and should they not be satisfied I ask no more. I will gin for the 25th, and give your cotton every care in my power. My house will be well arranged for caring for several bales at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. I am yours very truly,

Aug. 27—tf. JOEL G. LAYTON, Jr.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Sale of a Valuable Water Power, Saw Mill Plant, Machinery and 2,935¼ Acres of Valuable Land.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on January 8th, 1891, by H. W. Steinhilper and wife, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, the following lands and property, viz:

55¼ acres of land near Manchester depot on C. F. & Y. V. R. R., on Lower Little River, on which is located the saw-mill and planing mill plant recently operated by said H. W. Steinhilper. On this tract is located one of the largest and best water-powers in North Carolina (198 horse-power) within half mile of the depot; the mill-dam and buildings are in first-class order; and everything is ready for immediate use. The buildings are large and especially adapted to manufacturing lumber, and with the machinery, consisting of saws, shafting, belting, gearing, pulleys, engines, boilers, planers, hangers, edgers, trimmers, tools, &c., go to make up a complete saw-milling outfit. Connected with the plant there is a large dry kiln in good order. On the land there are suitable tenement houses for operatives, and a side-track from C. F. & Y. V. R. R. runs to the mill.

Second tract, adjoining the above tract, lies on the north side of Lower Little River, and contains 66 acres.

Third tract in Cumberland county, near Morrison's Bridge, is known as the Elliot or Joe McArthur land, and contains 320 acres.

Fourth tract, containing 1,387 acres, lies on the south side of Lower Little River, is known as the McLeod land, and joins the lands of Alex. McNeill and others.

The fifth tract is located in Harnett county, adjoins the McDiarmid lands on Buffalo, and contains 1,107 acres.

On the last-mentioned four tracts there is a vast quantity of pine timber suitable for the manufacture of lumber, and logs can be easily floated to the mills on Little River. The present capacity of the mills is about 25,000 feet of lumber per day.

The title to this land and property is perfect. For further description and a history of the titles reference is made to the deed recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cumberland County, N. C., in Book "P," No. 4, page 583, etc., and to Book "D," No. 2, page 225, etc., in Harnett County.

Place of sale: Court-House door of Cumberland County.

Time of sale: Thursday, December 17th, 1891, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms: Cash.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

W. N. WILLIAMS, Trustee,
H. McD ROBINSON, Att'y. Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1891. ts

H. I. McDUFFIE,
General Insurance Agent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—REPRESENTING—

The NIAGARA (Fire) of New York, Organized in 1851. Assets over $2,000,000.
The ORIENT (Fire) of Hartford, Conn., Organized in 1866. Assets $2,000,000.
The NEW YORK LIFE, of New York, Organized in 1845. Assets $116,000 000.

—AND OTHER—

Life, Fire, Accident and Live Stock Companies.

Insurance placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

Office—Room No. 10, Thornton Block, Fayetteville, N. C.
nov. 5, 1891. 3m

NOTICE.

PROF. S. ROSS, the GERMAN OCULIST, of Danzig, Germany, has just arrived in Fayetteville with a large line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, and, with his experience and observation, hazards nothing in saying that he can fit with satisfaction the eyes of all. His stock consists of Brazilian, Australian, California, Alaska and Cape Diamond Pebbles. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. He also wishes to give notice to the public that all parties suffering with corns or warts can have the same removed by calling on him at his office at the residence of Mr. Mike Folb, opposite Masonic Lodge, at any hour during the day. Charges moderate. Examination of the eyes free to all. Old gold spectacles taken in exchange for new ones or repairs. Repairing done promptly.

☞ Twenty-two years experience.

Oct. 22, 1891. tf

Bank of Commerce.

The Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Bank of Commerce are now open at each of the drug stores of the town. When $100,000 has been subscribed, the permanent organization will be effected. A copy of the very liberal charter will be furnished on application.

A. H. SLOCOMB,
N. W. RAY,
R. M. NIMOCKS,
F. L. PEMBERTON,
WM. S. COOK.
Committee.

April 9, 1891—tf

D. R. HUFFINES,
Steam Bottling Works,

—AND—

Manufacturer of all kinds of Soft Drinks.

Also Agent for R. Portner, Brewers & Co.'s Celebrated Lager Beer in Kegs, Export or Patent Bottles.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

June 4, 1891—6m

PARK HOUSE,

OPPOSITE C. F. & Y. V. DEPOT,

Three minutes walk from A. C. L. Depot.

BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Cuisine and Service Unexcelled. Open Fire-Places. Reasonable Rates.

Special attention to the country trade.

MRS. T. G. HALL,

Jan'y 29, 1891—tf

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Real Estate Agent,

P. O. Box 58, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Has especial advantages for buying and selling town and country property. Write him for particulars if you want to buy or sell REAL ESTATE.

He is also a

COAL DEALER,

and carries a FULL STOCK AT ALL TIMES of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, and is never undersold. July 30, 1891—tf

For Sale or Rent.

A rare opportunity is now offered to any one wishing to purchase a residence or to engage in the boarding or hotel business in the growing town of Maxton This is a handsome house and lot centrally located containing 9 rooms, besides dining-room and kitchen. For terms and other information address

J. S. McRAE,
Maxton, N. C.
March 5, 1891. tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MacRAE.
Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

Pay Your Dog Tax.

All persons are notified that failure to pay the Dog Tax is a misdemeanor, and renders the dog liable to be killed.

By order of the Commissioners.

W. H. FLOWERS,
Oct. 15, 1891—tf Marshal.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO BUILDERS | FREE.

100 pages, 40 illustrations, 20 short chapters on the kitchen, chimneys, cistern, foundation, brick-work, mortar, cellar, heating, ventilation, the roof and many items of interest to builders.

Over 100,000 copies of this little book have been sold for ten cents each.

We now propose to put it into the hands of those contemplating building, together with our lithograph, which, in colors, shows the various styles of our metal roofing and roofing sundries.

THE NATIONAL SHEET METAL ROOFING CO., 510 to 520 East 20th St., New York City.
Sept. 11, 1890. 1y

FOUNDED IN 1864 by the present executive—27 YEARS of continuous and successful management—Increased annual attendance—Now occupying four buildings—Stands unrivaled in facilities for educating YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN for success in life. In deciding upon a school for their children, PARENTS should send them to that institution which offers the BEST ADVANTAGES at the LOWEST RATES. In deciding upon a place to learn Telegraphy, Shorthand, Typewriting, &c., PUPILS should remember that the CHEAPEST tuition is very dear, because it means cheap teachers, cheap surroundings, inferior facilities, and often NO opportunities for securing POSITIONS. In all these respects this institution, owing to its HIGH standard of excellence, stands unrivaled in Carolina. This institution, owing to its HIGH standard of excellence, stands unrivaled in South Carolina and Georgia, than in similar institutions combined. Catalogue and particulars mailed on application.
Address, W. H. SADLER, President, and Founder; or F. A. SADLER, Secretary
BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6, 8, 10 & 12 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.
1864
SADLER'S
BRYANT & STRATTON
COLLEGE
BALTO

Oct. 22, 1891—6m

INSURANCE
THAT INSURES.

Issued by the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York—The Largest Company in the World—G. A. Thomson, Agt., Fayetteville, N. C.

"STRAWS THROWN UP SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS."

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., August 19th, 1891.

Mr. W. J. Roddey, Gen'l Ag't for N. C., of the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the U. S.:

DEAR SIR:—Being frequently asked, when stating that we issue strictly Incontestable Policies, if all the companies do not the same, I always explain wherein they do not, and I'll thank you to give me names of any companies that contested claims in 1890, with amounts and your authority for same.

Very respectfully,
G. A. THOMSON, Ag't of Equitable.

Mr. G. A. Thomson, Agent of the Equitable, Fayetteville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours 19th noted. I would state that if you will examine under heading "Death Looses and Other Policy Claims Resisted" in the report of the New York Insurance Department for 1890, you will find:

By the Mutual Life,	86,755
By the Connecticut Mutual,	38,846
By the Ætna,	30,500
By the Northwestern,	29,775
By the New York Life,	10,000
By the Mutual Benefit,	7,000
By the Equitable,	Nothing

INCONTESTABLE CLAUSE IN EQUITABLE POLICY.

After two years from date of issue the only conditions which shall be binding upon the holder of the policy are that he shall duly pay the premiums and observe the regulations of the society as to age and service in war. In all other respects, if the policy matures after the expiration of said two years, the policy shall be indisputable.

Very respectfully,
Aug. 27—tf. W. J. RODDEY, Gen'l Agt.

Cape Fear River Steamers.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES.

The Cape Fear River Steamers, commencing June 10th, will issue tickets to Wilmington and return at $2.00. Meals 50 cents each.

Steamer A. P. HURT leaves Monday and Thursday.

Steamer CAPE FEAR leaves Wednesday and Saturday.

For further information apply to

W. S. COOK.
June 10, 1891—tf

SHUT UP YOUR COWS!

Notice is hereby given that from and after the 1st of October, 1891, it will be unlawful for any one to permit cows to run at large in Fayetteville.

By order of the Commissioners.

R. W. HARDIE,
Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.
Sept. 24—tf.

Winburn, the Photographer!

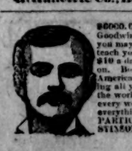
In this portion of the State Winburn is the LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER.

A High Grade of Work at a Reasonable Price.

Callery on Person Street, about fifty yards east of Market Square.

Oct. 15, 1891.—tf

H. Hallett & Co., Box 1000 Portland, Maine



$60000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE,
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

T. A. BARKER, - MANAGER

The Manager of the Fashionable Campolle Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL
An Especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months.
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country

YEARS OF VARIED and SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE
In the Use of CURATIVE METHODS, that we Alone own and Control, for all Diseases, orders of
MEN
Who have weakened or UNDEVELOPED, or diseased organs, who are suffering from ERRORS OF YOUTH and any Excesses, or other
MEN
Who are NERVOUS and IMPOTENT, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of friends and companions, leads us to
FREE OF CHARGE TREATISE ON DISEASES
FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE
guarantee to cure if they can be CURED. Our method and appliances will afford a CURE!
all patients, POSSIBLY BE RESTORED. Our own Exclusive Appliances will be There is, then, HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.
REMEMBER
Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL Co., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

January 15, 1891. 1y

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL,"

—AND—

All things work well to those who purchase their Heavy and Fancy Groceries of

D. A. McMILLAN, Ag't.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Among the popular Wholesale and Retail Heavy and Fancy Grocery Houses of the Cape Fear Section is that of D. A. McMILLAN, of Fayetteville, N. C., which is filled to overflowing with one of the best Selected and Assorted Stocks of Fine Groceries, Hardware and Willow-ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, etc. Every line is thoroughly complete, and every article he sells is guaranteed to be as represented. Special inducements will be given on the following articles.

Bacon,	Hams,	Shoulders,	Breakfast-Strips,
Lard,	Salt-Fish,	Mountain Butter,	Canned Beef,
Oysters,	Lobsters,	Sardines,	Potted Ham,
Potted Tongue,	Sugar,	Coffee,	Tea,
Cheese,	Molasses,	Syrup.	Pepper,
Spice,	Ginger,	Mace,	Tapioca, Gelatine,
Pickles,	Flour,	Meal,	Hominy,
Rice,	Crackers,	Soda,	Starch.
Soap,	Star Lye,	Tobacco,	Cigars,
Snuff,	Lamps,	Lamp Goods,	Brooms,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,		Willow-ware,	Glass-ware,

Fayetteville Iron and Brass-Bound Buckets, &c., &c.

A call is all he asks. Thankful for past favors he respectfully solicits a continuance

Remember the place. D. A. McMILLAN, Ag't,
Oct. 16, 1890—tf] Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Business Established 1832.

A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

January 15, 1891—1y

COTTON GINNERS!

NOW IS THE TIME

—TO HAVE YOUR—

Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses, Engines and Boilers

REPAIRED.

☞ Send your work to us NOW, and not be delayed when the season opens. ☜

CAROLINA MACHINE COMPANY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
January 1, 1891. 1y

McCLURE & GRENAMYER,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC.

WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A

FULL LINE

of house-building material, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, casings, scroll-work, turned-work, flooring, ceiling, wainscoting and rough lumber

July 30—6m. ☞ Orders promptly filled ☜

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY,.....NOVEMBER 19, 1891.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ Good middling cotton, 7½; middling, 7.

Postoffice Change.

Since the departure of Mr. O. A. Robbins from Cumberland Mills Mr. F. P Norden has been appointed postmaster, with office at Bluff Mills.

Religious Notes.

Rev. Mr. Pell occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning and evening last, to the edification of full congregations, his morning sermon setting forth the beauty and saving grace of christian love.

Not Permanent.

We are glad to know, in vindication of the good taste of the managers of the Opera House (who ought to be men of good taste), that the advertising drop-curtain of which we made mention last week was intended to be only temporary.

Sunday School Convention.

The annual Sunday School Convention of Little River township will be held at Cypress Church on Saturday, 28th inst., commencing at 11 A. M. The public are invited cordially to be present, and, especially, all interested in Sunday School work.

Another Victim.

We learn that the other day an aged colored woman, living in Campbellton, the widow of Albert Hammond, known here for many years, was fearfully burned while lying in her bed, dying shortly afterwards of her injuries. The mortality from fire this year has been fearful—nearly all the result of gross carelessness.

Visiting Lawyers.

Besides the resident bar, we have with us this week many distinguished members of the profession from other parts of the State:—Hon. Alfred Rowland, Capt. W. S. Norment, Col. W. F. French, and Messrs. N. A. McLean and C. B. Townsend, of Lumberton; Messrs. W. H. Neal and Jno. D. Shaw, of Richmond county; Messrs. R. H. and C. C. Lyon, of Bladen; Mr. F. P. Jones, of Harnett.

Death on the Way.

On Tuesday afternoon, just before the departure of the south-bound train on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, the porter informed Capt. Campbell that there was a very sick colored woman in the forward car, and before assistance could be rendered she expired. The woman, whose home was at Sumter, S. C., had been ill here for some time, but it was thought that she would be able to make the return journey.

This Way, Please.

If you don't believe it is to your interest and that it will pay you to look over our new advertisements this week:

E. J. Lilly, etc.: Stockholders' Meeting.
Alex. McDougald: Notice.
Racket Store: Carpets.
C. O. D. Clothing Store: Bargains.
G. H. Haigh: Provident Life.
J. M. Lamb: Sunnyside Nursery.
Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.: Guano.
Opera House: Phantasma.

A Solid Company.

Mr. Geo. H. Haigh, former editor of the OBSERVER, is District Agent of the Provident Life Assurance Company, with the tier of counties of this section under his supervision. His company has an enviable reputation for solidity, promptness in payment, and cheapness of rates; and, if a man has to die, we do not know anything temporal that would so soothe his last moments as the reflection that he was "well fixed" with Mr. Haigh.

Kennedy—Widdifield.

Mr. Jno. L. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Widdifield, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Widdifield—both of this city—at the residence of Mrs. Widdifield, on Moore street, at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, Rev. Dr. W. H. Moore, pastor of Hay Street Methodist Church, performing the ceremony. Bride and groom are favorites in the community, and received many handsome presents as testimonials of affection. May their wedded life be very happy.

"Speed the Parting Guest."

There is such a thing as a "vagrant act," and it is in order for our authorities to apply the adjuration of the policeman in "Bleak House" to "Joe," of "Tom All-Alone's"—"Move on!"—to all suspicious new-comers, hanging about and unable to give an account of themselves. The recent robberies and burglaries in this town are not the work of native talent, but they are the devilment of men who, as Major W. B Draughon would say, "came in a drove."

Something Like It.

The lessees of the Opera House gave us entertainment of firstrate merit last week in Ford's Comedy Company. Their rendering of "She Stoops to Conquer" was exceptionally fine, and gave unqualified satisfaction. Of course Wilfred Clarke was the central figure, and deserved his prominent place, for his "Tony Lumpkins" was an exquisite piece of art. We think that Miss Ford lacked a little of the *chic* and *diablerie* with which Goldsmith intended to invest his "Kate Hardcastle," but her conception of the character was very sweet and winning. Miss Howard as "Mrs. Hardcastle" deserved the most enthusiastic *encores*, and Mr. Hale as "Marlowe" was excellent. The play was well mounted, and ran its course with the smoothness characteristic of a well-trained company.

The performance on the "xylophone" between the acts was very much enjoyed (Greek: *xylon*, "wood," and *phoneo*, "to sound"—wood-instrument).

THE McDOUGALD TRIAL.

Array of Able Counsel—A "Cloud of Witnesses"—Absorbing Interest—The Appearance of the Prisoner—The Jury and the Testimony.

The November term of Cumberland Superior Court is in session this week—his Honor Judge McIver on the bench, and Mr. Frank McNeill Solicitor.

The McDougald trial, which commenced at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, shows on its face the absorbing interest which it inspires—in the array of able counsel, in the "cloud of witnesses," in the crowded court-room, in the solemnity upon the countenance of the central figure, the prisoner himself.

McDougald would pass anywhere for a fine-looking man. He has a compact, well-set head, with good features; and, while his face is not exactly attractive, there is no stamp of depravity on its lineaments. Notwithstanding his humiliating environments, the prisoner is careful of his person, and appeared well dressed in the dock.

Besides Mr. Frank McNeill, the commonwealth's attorney, the counsel for the prosecution are: Hon. Alfred Rowland and Mr. N. A. McLean, of Lumberton; and Mr. W. H. Neal, of Laurinburg. For the defense have been engaged the services of Col. Jno. D. Shaw, of Rockingham; Mr. J. D. Shaw, Jr., of Laurinburg; Col. W. F. French and Capt. W. S. Norment, of Lumberton; Hon. J. C. MacRae and Mr. John G. Shaw, of Fayetteville.

From 150 to 200 witnesses have been summoned to appear in this case, which, as a *cause celebre*, promises to rank with the noted Ann K. Simpson trial over forty years ago. From the special *venire* the following twelve jurors were secured by the noon adjournment, and were marshaled out to dinner at the Martin House on Bow street by the officer of the court:

G. F. Talbot, John Roddick, George A. O'Hanlon, D. K. McNeill, S. P. Denning, D. A. Geddie, Bunyan Hales, G. S. Gibson, J. A. Wade, R. A. Godwin, Thos. Lewis, A. D. McNeill.

Solicitor McNeill read the bill of indictment against the defendant.

Dr. R. F. Lewis was the first witness called, who testified that he knew Simeon Conoley, and last saw him at his mother's home, dead, on the morning of April 22nd; said that he was a practicing physician, graduated in medicine in 1859, was a member of the State Medical Society; had examined the body of Conoley, and found that two pistol-balls had been shot through his head, one ball entering just above the right ear, and the other over the left temple, causing death; said that the balls were of the size of 38-calibre; that one of the balls lodged in Conoley's hat, but neither were badly battered; that the balls were handed him by a young Mr. Conoley; that he saw the corpse for the first time at the house to which it had been removed.

Upon cross examination Dr. Lewis said he examined the body of Conoley on 22nd day of April last, but that the killing had been done on the night of the 21st.

A. J. Cottingham was next introduced; said he knew McDougald; saw him on April 21st last, on freight train with himself and others from Laurinburg to Maxton, at which place they got off; had duster and black satchel.

Cross examined witness said he was certain the satchel was black and that he had a duster; that among the parties he remembered on the train from Laurinburg to Maxton were Mr. McNair and Conductor Burnett; to the best of his recollection McDougald wore his duster on the train; that he got off at Maxton on Tuesday morning about 7 o'clock; recollected distinctly that McDougald did not wear whiskers, only moustache; that it was three or four days after this had happened before he heard that he was charged with the murder; that he was dressed in a black suit, and got off the train at Maxton on the morning of April 21st.

The next witness was Luther McCormick, who testified that he had known McDougald for nearly 20 years; saw him on the morning of April 21st last, at Maxton, upon arrival of train from Laurinburg; shook hands with him, and invited him up to his house; was close shaved, except moustache; that he (McCormick) kept hotel in Maxton, and usually met all trains; that McDougald said he wanted to get off on Fayetteville train; had a duster on arm, and black satchel, and two or three bundles tied up in a newspaper; wanted to leave bundles in McCormick's office, but was advised to leave them with the agent of the railroad. Witness further testified that at this juncture they separated, going in opposite directions; saw McDougald next on April 22nd, about 11 o'clock, sitting on engine of Maxton, Little Rock & Alma Railroad, and again in front of Croom's drug-store.

Upon cross examination witness said: I live in Maxton, and keep hotel on Fayetteville side of C. C. R. R.; saw McDougald, as above stated, soon after arrival of C. C. train from Laurinburg, and talked with him; McDougald had moustache; said he wanted to get off on Fayetteville train; that he had satchel and duster and two or three bundles; was positive of two, and thought he had three; was certain he saw McDougald on 21st and 22nd of April last; that he was on the Maxton, Little Rock & Alma R. R. engine on 22nd; thought Mr. Wicker, the engineer, was in the cab with him; did not see any bundles, and did not shake hands with him at that place.

(Continued next week.)

German at Williams Hall.

There was a very pleasant assemblage of our young men and women, with their visiting friends, at Williams Hall on Tuesday evening last—the occasion of a delightful german, in which twenty or more couples participated, and who had the good fortune to enjoy the music furnished by Prof Belezza, who made a flying visit to this city.

A DARING BURGLARY.

The Thief Enters a Lighted Room, Possesses Himself of a Purse, Extinguishes the Light, Enters a Bed-chamber, and Takes a Watch from above the Sleeper's Head.

Hon. E. J. Hale, residing on Haymount, passed through a thrilling experience last Sunday night, with a most unpleasant *denouement*. Maj. Hale has for several weeks been confined to his house and, for most of the time, to his bed with a broken ankle; but on Sunday night he was so much better that both he and Mrs. Hale congratulated themselves on some hours of much-needed rest.

At about 1 A. M. young Mr. Louis Hale—who is given to "waste the midnight oil" in study of the abstruse pages of Bulwer and Scott—put out his light; and very soon thereafter the burglar put in his artistic work. He entered the drawing-room on the first floor by a window opening on the front piazza, placing a washboard under the sash to support it. Thence he crossed a broad passage to the opposite room, used by Maj. Hale as a study or office. In this a lamp was burning, and on the table lay a purse containing a small sum of money, which the visitor appropriated, turning out the lamp, and guiding himself thenceforward by the bright light of the moon.

In a rear room, connecting with this office, the door of which stood open, Maj. Hale lay asleep, on the bither side of the bed; and this chamber the burglar invaded, and took a valuable gold watch from a hook on the bed-post, within a foot of the sleeper's head. That mysterious consciousness by which a strange presence disturbs slumber startled Maj. Hale; and, as his eyes opened, the figure had just turned from him. He sprang up to grapple with the intruder, but his wounded leg gave way, and he sank helpless to the floor, and before his sons, aroused by the noise of his fall and his shouts, "Catch the burglar!" could reach him, the robber had made his escape. In fact, Mrs. Hale thought for some little time that her husband, in his feverish condition, was suffering from the nightmare.

It was probably fortunate that the burglar was out of reach before Maj. Hale awoke, for the latter is a large, powerful man, and in the struggle he might have been stabbed or shot. So daring a marauder went prepared to do murder, if necessary to his safety.

The burglary was evidently the work of a "professional," who had thoroughly informed himself as to the interior of the house and the habits of its inmates—but whence he got his information is for the skill of a "Vidocq" to unravel.

Worst of all, Maj. Hale is again suffering fearfully with his ankle, and his recovery is much retarded.

Hon. and Mrs. W. J. Green Victims of a Burglar.

One night last week a burglar entered the sleeping-apartment of Col. and Mrs. W. J. Green, of Tokay, in the new annex of the Yarborough House at Raleigh, and the unwelcome visit entailed upon them a serious loss.

During the night Col. Green waking up, became convinced, from a stealthy movement, that someone was in the room. He paused in his breathing, and the movement ceased; then he breathed again, as if in sleep, and the movement recommenced. Then he plainly saw the form of a man, and jumped from his bed at him; but the fellow was too fleet, and disappeared in the darkness—though not before he had secured Col. Green's highly-prized gold watch, valued at $500, a diamond slide, worth $250, and $10, besides cutting from the pocket of Mrs. Green's dress a purse containing $20 or $30. Col. Green's vest, with $200, the thief failed to find.

Close of the Danville Meetings.

That the Fife meetings at Danville, Va., were characterized by gratifying success, and closed with an outpouring of affection and esteem for the evangelist on the part of the people of that city, is attested by the following from the *Register* of Thursday, 5th inst.:

Something near 3,000 people attended the last service of the Fife meetings. Very heartfelt expressions as to the good work done by the evangelist, and promises to pray for the success of his labors in other places, were made by Revs. H. M. Hope, J. H. Amiss, W. T. Doggett, L. B. Betty, J. C. Rosser, and Mr. J. E. Schoolfield,

A beautiful bouquet was presented to Mr. Fife by Mr. Schoolfield, in behalf of the Women's C. T. Union, for his efforts in the cause of temperance. It was handsomely received by Mr. Fife, who declared that as long as he lived his voice would be raised in behalf of the poor drunkard and the bleeding hearts of mothers, wives and children.

Rapid Painting.

Instantaneous photography is a comparatively new development in the art, and Prof. Carter comes now to show us an almost instantaneous process in oil painting. Last Thursday afternoon, at Williams Hall, he astonished and delighted a large gathering, to whom he was gracefully introduced by Mr. Will Kyle, of Williams's Racket Store, where Prof. Carter has had his headquarters. Not less remarkable than his coloring are the perspective, symmetry and proportion of the artist's paintings, many of which he sold before leaving the hall.

The Case of Mr. Barnes.

The Bennettsville papers tell us that in our article of the 5th inst., with regard to the suicide of Mr. Barnes at Bennettsville, S. C., we were in error as to the causes of that death, and some of the circumstances attending it. The information on which our article was based was detailed, explicit and, we supposed, trustworthy, for we could have no possible reason for desiring to misrepresent a matter of such serious import—and we will with cheerful alacrity make amends wherever we have done any injustice.

People and Their Movements.

Col. Jno. W. Hinsdale, a prominent lawyer of Raleigh, is in the city.

Mr. Ed McRae, manager of the Maxton Hotel, came up last Tuesday.

Mr. A. E. White, of Lumberton, is on a business visit to Fayetteville.

Dr. R. F. Lewis, of Lumberton, is registered at the Hotel LaFayette.

We were glad to meet Mr. Ramsey, of the *Progressive Farmer*, in the city yesterday.

Col. R. C. McIntyre, one of the *literati* of South Carolina, made us a pleasant call this week.

Miss Maggie Pemberton returned on Monday from a delightful visit to friends in Richmond county.

Mr. W. Southerland and family have returned home after a pleasant visit to Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Southerland.

Col. E. F. McRae, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Robeson county, was in town this week.

Mrs. Cook Breeden, *nee* Miss Annie Powers, of Bennettsville, was among the recent welcome visitors to Fayetteville.

Messrs. Wade Wishart and Freeman, of Lumberton, who came up on business connected with Superior Court, made the OBSERVER office a pleasant call on yesterday.

Ex-State Senator W. L. Williams, of Cumberland, passed through the city last week, *en route* to Indianapolis, Ind., to be present at the annual meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

Bristow—Kennedy.

A very large concourse of friends assembled in the 1st Baptist Church of this place, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to witness the solemnization, by Rev. W. B. Oliver, of the marriage between Mr. Ellie W. Bristow, an esteemed young citizen of Clio, S. C., and Miss Maggie Kennedy, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kennedy, of this city—for whose wedded happiness we tender our most hearty wishes.

The ushers were: Messrs. L. C. Stanton, Wade Fletcher, R. L. Wemyss and D. J. Kennedy.

The wedded pair were the recipients of many beautiful and valuable gifts, as well as cordial congratulations from their many well-wishers.

The following party of friends accompanied Mr. Bristow to Fayetteville on this happy occasion: Col. R. C. McIntyre, of Bennettsville, S. C.; Mr. L. C. Stanton, of Tatum's, S. C.; Mr. J. E. Parker and Mr. W. H. Fletcher, of McColl's, S. C.; Miss Mattie Stanton, of Tatum's; Miss Mary E. Bristow, of Clio; Miss Birdie Bolton, of Bennettsville; Miss Sallie Wallace, of Floral College.

Mr. and Mrs. Bristow departed on the 2:35 south-bound train for their home at Clio.

Hymeneal.

Our young men leave us now and then to utilize the opportunities of newer fields and broader spheres, and as the years pass on there come back to the old home tidings of successes achieved in the arena of business and prizes won in the lists of Love. With the most cordial wishes for the wedded pair's future happiness, we extract from the Nashville (Tenn.) *American* an account of the marriage, on the 2nd inst., to a charming young lady of that city, of Mr. J. A. Williams, a native of Cumberland county, and now residing at Eunice, Ga.:

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Settle, parents of the bride, Miss Margery Settle was united in marriage to Mr. J. A. Williams, Rev. H. B. Folk, of the Baptist Church, performing the ceremony in a simple and impressive manner. The attendants were: Mr. R. P. Williams, of Eunice, Ga., and Miss Ella Martin, of Canoe, Ala.; Mr. Joe Williams, of Eunice, Ga., and Miss Grace Polk, of Nashville; ushers, Messrs. Leroy Rousseau, of Lebanon, and Willis L. Settle, of Nashville. The bridegroom is a prominent young business man of his adopted State, being General Manager of the Dixie Land and Investment Company, with headquarters at Eunice, Ga., where he is also engaged in the manufacture of naval stores. The bride is known as one of the most accomplished young ladies of this city, having been for several terms a teacher in the public schools, which position she resigned a few days since.

The beautiful residence on Spring street was thronged with friends and relatives of the bride, and many handsome presents were received. After an elegant and sumptuous wedding dinner the bridal couple departed at 3:30 o'clock for the home of the groom.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

DIED.

POWERS—Mrs. JANE POWERS, for many years a resident of Fayetteville, died of heart failure Tuesday evening, Nov. 10th, 1891.

Truly does the death of this good woman admonish us that, "in the midst of life we are in death." The summons came to her without a moment's warning. Death drove his chariot by, she stepped in, and was gone. Whether it was her desire or not, she realized the prayer of the christian poet:

"Oh! that without a lingering groan,
I may the welcome word receive!
My body with my charge lay down,
And cease at once to work and live."

She had long been a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and, by a life of unobtrusive piety, gained the confidence of all who knew her. Those who grieve over her departure "sorrow not as those without hope."

W. H. MOORE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO'S MANIPULATED GUANO

—MANUFACTURED BY—

The Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Co.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has been used for more than a Quarter of a Century and has proved the Best Cotton Fertilizer in the World

Nov. 19, 1891. 4m

PROVIDENT LIFE.

OXFORD, N. C., Oct. 26, 1891.

J. S. Jones, Esq., Manager Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of N. Y., Greensboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to thank you, and through you the Provident Savings Assurance Company, for its payment in full of Two Thousand Dollars, under Policy No. 24,264, on the life of Alfred P. Fleming, deceased. Let me also bear testimony to the promptness with which this claim has been paid, as under the terms of the policy contract it would not be due until December 8th, 1891. For your efforts in facilitating the completion of the proofs of death and otherwise, I beg again to thank you personally.

Very truly yours,
JOHN W. HAYS,
Guardian of Mrs. Kate M. Fleming.

Referring to the above card, I will state that the above amount of $2,000 cost the insured the nominal sum of 7 cents per day, or less than half the rate charged by other first-class companies.

THEN WHY PAY HIGH RATES FOR LIFE INSURANCE?

Why not take the annual savings secured by our plan and use them in your business, and add the accumulations therefrom to your estate, in addition to your insurance? Business men, consider! Why not?

☞ Agents wanted.

G. H. HAIGH,
District Agent.

Nov. 19, 1891—1t

Opera House!

TO-NIGHT!

GEO. SUN'S

New Phantasma and Refined Novelty Company.

RESERVE SEATS ON SALE AT PEMBERTON'S BOOK AND MUSIC HOUSE.

Price 75 and 50 cts.

Nov 19, 1891. 1t

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery.

We have the best stock of *HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, FUCHSIAS, &c.*, ever brought to North Carolina. Prices—Hyacinths 80 cts., Tulips 40 cts., Crocus 20 cts. Fuchsias 40 cts. per dozen. We have also a fine lot of Tuberoses now in bloom in greenhouse.

We can furnish everything in the way of Evergreens, Shrubbery, Roses, Carnations and other plants prepared for winter bloom

☞ Orders solicited.

Respectfully, JAMES M. LAMB,
Fayetteville, N. C.

nov. 19, 1891—tf

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to harbor, aid or conceal my wife, Catharine McDougald, she having left my bed and board—as I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract.

ALEXANDER McDOUGALD.

Nov. 19, 1891. 1tpd

Housekeepers Should

Have the satisfaction of using the best grade of goods.

Families desiring fresh, all-right goods will do well to patronize the dealer who is alive to the demands of the trade. We are here, and constantly dispensing Fresh and Palatable Edibles, such as:

Prepared Buckwheat, Magic Flour, Rolled Oats and other Cereals; Best Maple Sap Syrup; Heinz Co.'s Pickles, Preserves, Jellies and Mince Meat; also Atmore's Mince Meat, Plum Pudding, &c., &c., &c.

See a lot of Florida Oranges, and also OLIVES BY MEASURE.

MANDARINS or KID GLOVE ORANGE.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Nov. 12, 1891. tf

WANTED,

A GOOD COOK. White preferred. Apply to Drawer H, care of the OBSERVER, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 1, 1891. tf

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

100 Lots for Sale

—BY THE—

WINSTON-SALEM LAND

—AND—

Investment Company

NOVEMBER 24th, 1891.

All of these lots lie within 100 yards of Electric Street-Car Line and Macadamized Street, and thirty of them lie immediately on said car line and street.

This Company has actually spent $80,000 in developing its lands. Main Street, the chief business and residence thoroughfare of the city of Winston-Salem, has been extended by a straight line through the property.

Mile-and-a-half Electric Street Railway (Sprague System) running through the property (Extension of City System). Fare any part of the city five cents.

Property supplied with Electric Light, Water-Works and Telephone Service. Main streets through the property macadamized. Iron Bridge across Wachovia Brook 108 feet long, 55 feet wide, at a cost of $14,000.

Sixty thousand dollars' worth of lots sold at private sale to residents of Winston-Salem. Many handsome residences in course of construction. Sunnyside Social Club, composed largely of business men of Winston-Salem, now building a handsome club-house on the property.

Two Large Tobacco Factories and one Leaf House to be built on the property in the next few months.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash and the balance in 12, 18 and 24 months, six per cent. interest.

REDUCED FARE ON RAILROADS.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Address

Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company.

November 12, 1891. 1m

A Call for a Stockholders' Meeting of The People's National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1st, 1891, The People's National Bank at Fayetteville, N. C., closed its doors, and the wreck of the institution seemed complete. At a meeting of the stockholders soon after every effort to get reliable information as to the *character* and *value* of the assets remaining, and of the *true causes* which led to the disaster, seemed unavailing, and the stockholders dispersed with the impression that, although a great and criminal wrong had been done them and the public generally, the stockholders had no redress, were powerless to investigate it, and had scarcely the right to *express an opinion* on the subject! They were informed that the whole matter was in the hands of the Government, and that the investigation of the causes which wrecked the Bank, and the punishment of those who had grossly mismanaged the business and squandered the capital, was now the affair of the United States alone! An effort *seemed* to have been made to prosecute a *former* officer of the Bank. The stockholders hoped that at his trial, by cross-examination of all the witnesses, light would be thrown on the whole affair which would *relieve* any who were innocent, and place *the blame exactly where it might belong*. The result was most disappointing! But the painful and disgraceful fact remains that our capital of $125,000 is gone.

Under all the circumstances, and in view of many other things that are most unsatisfactory to the stockholders and depositors, it has been thought best by a great many that a stockholders' meeting should be called to meet in Fayetteville, N. C., on Friday, January 15th, 1892, to take into consideration the advisability of employing counsel to press this matter into a judicial investigation, that we may have the satisfaction, at least, of knowing and punishing the guilty ones who have wrecked our Bank.

You are earnestly requested to be present. If unable to come, send proxy.

E. J. LILLY, Jr., Att'y.
JNO. W. SCOTT.
C. E. PEARCE.
L. SHAW.
GEO. A. OVERBAUGH.
W. S. KINGSBURY.
A. H. SLOCOMB.
T. A. BARKER.
E. A. POE.
H. McNATT.

Nov. 19, 1891. 3t

WRIGHT'S.

The Cafe on Green Street is now open for the reception of guests—the building repainted and refitted, the table service new and elegant, and polite and trained waiters in attendance. At

Wright's Cafe

the best OYSTERS and other viands, in season, will be served in the best style.

At Wright's Cafe

the stranger in town for a few hours, or the business man too hurried to go home, can get LUNCH and HOT COFFEE at all hours.

Oct. 22, 1891. tf

FRESH BREAD

Every day at

WRIGHT'S CAFE.

TILLINGHAST'S Crockery Store

is receiving new goods every day in CHINA, GLASS-WARE, LAMPS, DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, AGATE and TINWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Prices to suit the times.

Oct. 29, 1891. tf

The New Patron:-: Is The Best Cook Stove for the Money.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

November 12, 1891. tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER ONE FAMILY HORSE—gentle and safe. For further particulars apply to

D. H. BELL,
Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov. 12, 1891. tf

J. W. WELSH,

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Repairing in all Branches.

Good Substantial Work

GUARANTEED.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Nov. 12, 1891. tf

SOMETHING NEW!

I have just received from the sale of a broken Importing House in New York several cases of

NEW AND STYLISH

Dress Goods,

which are indeed beautiful, and would be cheap at 75 cents, but which I will offer for a few days at the unheard-of price of 50 cents per yard.

Come at once and see them before they are all gone.

FRANK W. THORNTON.

Nov. 12, 1891. tf

P. P. P.

is recommended by physicians because they see its healthy effects all around them.

A leading physician in New York, and director of one of the large hospitals, says, February 8, 1890, he has made use of the P. P. P. sent him, and was pleased to say P. P. P. proved efficacious in a number of cases, and adds, it is no more than he should have anticipated from the satisfactory combination of such well known drugs.

A prominent railway superintendent of Savannah (name given on application) says he was crippled by a disease in legs and arms, powerless to walk or eat without assistance, having lost the use of his limbs by rheumatism, malaria, dyspepsia, etc. Physicians here sent him to New York and they returned him here, and he was as complete a wreck as one could be and live. A course of P. P. P. has made him a well man.

P. P. P. is known among physicians in the South for its various and wonderful cures as the great blood purifier of the age.

Blood Poison

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis, old sores, pimples, blotches, scrofula, blood and mercurial poison and skin diseases are eradicated by the use of P. P. P. Hosts of certificates are in office to show the cures in these diseases where all other medicines have failed.

Rheumatism

Inflammatory, gout, sciatic and its kindred diseases with their excruciating pains are cured by the wonderful blood-cleansing properties of P. P. P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium).

Catarrh

Originates in scrofulous taint. P. P. P. purifies the blood, and this prevents catarrh.

For Old Sores, Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Ulcers and Syphilis, use only P. P. P., and get well and enjoy the blessing only to be derived from the use of P. P. P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium). For sale by H. R. HORNE and A. J. COOK & CO.

For Bilious Attacks

heartburn,
sick headache,
and all disorders of
the stomach, liver,
and bowels,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

are the
safest, surest,
and most popular
medicine for
family use.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.
Lowell, Mass.

May 28, 1891.

Electropoise.

TRADE MARK.

1425 N. Y. Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF YORK ENTERPRISE,
YORKVILLE, S. C., Aug. 14, '91.

ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE—Gentlemen: For the past five years my wife has been a sufferer from dyspepsia. So completely did the disease make a wreck of her former self that life was almost despaired of. Her nervous system was almost entirely destroyed, and the slightest noise would throw her into a nervous spasm, which would last for hours. Medical skill failed to bring any relief.

Through the recommendation of an eminent divine we were induced to try the Electropoise. After a persistent use of the instrument, the effect has been wonderful. Her nervous system has been restored to its almost normal condition; her digestion is wonderfully improved; she is rapidly gaining in flesh; and, upon the whole, is making a rapid recovery, which speaks volumes for the wonderful curative powers of the Electropoise, as her case was considered hopeless. If any are skeptical on the subject, let them try the Electropoise, and its wonderful powers will quickly dispel all doubt.

Yours truly, W. M. PROPST.

For information address as above, or
222 KING ST., CHARLESTON, S. C.
Oct. 1, 1891. 1y

TOILET CREAM!

THE ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FROM OIL OR STICKINESS MAKES OUR

Toilet Cream

ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANT AND HEALING AGENTS THAT HAS BEEN INTRODUCED FOR

CHAPPED LIPS,
FACE OR HANDS.

Gentlemen will find its use after shaving soothing as well as allaying any irritation.

A trial by you makes it at once a

Household Necessity.

A. J. COOK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 29, 1891.

TURNER'S BLOOD PURIFYING COMPOUND

(Extract of Roots and Herbs.

Soothes, Tones and Invigorates the Organs of Digestion and Assimilation, makes good Blood and restores the vital functions to health and activity. It is no experiment, but has stood the test of years, and its value is attested by thousands of testimonials. It reaches the Cause, removes the Evil and Restores to Health. Price, 50 cents.

TURNER'S Anti-Bilious Pills!

are the best Remedy for all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. A trial will prove it. Price, 25 cents.

For sale by H. R. HORNE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 18, 1891.

For Old and Young.

Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

Tutt's Pills

give tone to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder. To these organs their strengthening qualities are wonderful, causing them to perform their functions as in youth.

Sold Everywhere.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

"Good—Like You."

When I reproved my little girl
Her clear gray eyes were grieved and wet;
She owned her fault, for pardon plead,
And spoke some words I can't forget;
"If you were little, just like me,
Would ever you be naughty, too?
If I were all grown up,
I could be always good—like you!"

She meant it! Her sweet innocence,
Which sent so sharp and sure a dart,
Knows nothing of the wicked moods
That sometimes sway her mother's heart;
Wrath, envy, folly, discontent,
The selfish impulse—not withstood—
Those things accuse me, yet my child
Believes that I am always good.

On Sabbath days the man of God
Reproves me often, unaware:
Ashamed, I heard his earnest voice
My own unworthy deeds declare.
And nobler lives rebuke my own;
But none have ever shaft so true
As she whose loving faith declared
"I could be always good—like you!"

Tile-draining Farm Lands.

F. E. Emery, N. C. Exp. Station.]

Few farmers appreciate the value of thoroughly under-draining wet places on their farms, or we should see this advance in improvement oftener undertaken. What has up to the time of draining been little if anything more than idle waste may, by judicious tile-draining, become the most fertile and productive spot in the neighborhood. Thus, instead of being a constant threat to health and an unsightly waste, it is turned, by a few tiles and some work, into a source of profit to the owner, and will be pointed to with pride by every one who knows of it as an object-lesson in what may be done in numerous places.

These remarks have been suggested by observation on a meadow which had been flooded by the filling up of an old mill-pond near Morganton, but which is being reclaimed for Dr. P. L. Murphy, Superintendent of the State Hospital, by Mr. W. E. Walton, who has the farming for the Hospital in his immediate charge. Up to the time the first drains were laid, which was less than a year ago, the whole area was either a barren waste or a thicket of coarse weeds and small trees, of which no use could be made. This season it has produced a heavy growth of corn in the whole area first drained except on about one-half an acre, where the wire worms (the *larra* of the snapping beetles) have injured it, and about two acres, most of which was devoted to melons and pumpkins. Thirty tons of watermelons were taken from about one and one-half acres, and the yellow pumpkins, still on the ground where they grew, were a beautiful sight in the early September sun.

It was but a short time ago when a high authority in agriculture expressed the opinion that the stream into which the drains must empty could not be lowered enough to make the drainage of this meadow successful. Straightening the curves by cutting across the loops has helped, so that now the stream has cut its own bottom down eighteen inches lower than it was when the work was undertaken.

This reclaimed meadow bids fair to become the most productive field of the farm, which is contributing in many ways to the support of the State Hospital.

Milk and Butter.

New York World.]

For the production of milk the following rations have been suggested:

1. Eighteen pounds of oat straw, five pounds bean-straw, six pounds cotton-seed meal.
2. Twenty pounds barley straw, five pounds pea straw, two pounds wheat bran, five pounds linseed meal.
3. Twenty pounds poor hay, five pounds cotton-seed meal.
4. Twenty pounds wheat straw, five pounds wheat bran, three pounds corn-meal, four pounds linseed meal.
5. Twenty pounds fresh marsh hay, five pounds maize meal, five pounds cotton-seed meal.
6. Ten pounds good meadow hay, ten pounds rye straw, three pounds wheat bran, five pounds linseed meal.

For butter the rations are as follows:

1. Ten pounds clover hay, ten pounds straw, four pounds linseed-oil cake, four pounds wheat bran, two pounds cotton-seed meal, four pounds maize meal.
2. Sixteen pounds meadow hay, eight pounds wheat bran, two pounds linseed meal, four pounds maize meal.
3. Eighteen pounds maize fodder, eight pounds wheat bran, four pounds cotton-seed meal, four pounds maize meal.
4. Fifteen pounds straw, five pounds hay, four pounds cotton-seed meal, four pounds bran, four pounds maize meal, three pounds malt sprouts.
5. Ten pounds maize fodder, ten pounds oat straw, two pounds linseed meal, four pounds malt sprouts, ten pounds oat and maize meal.

Mules Sleep Lying Down.

The chief reason why a mule can nearly always wear out a horse when it comes to a trial of endurance is that the former always lies down to sleep, and the latter, in a large number of cases, sleeps standing up. The habit seems to come to horses which have been hurt, especially while in the stable, and they cannot be broken of it. Besides the absence of proper rest, and constant danger of a heavy fall and consequent injury, this habit of standing up to go to sleep results in the giving way of the front knees, and gives the animal premature age and a crippled condition.

A walk through any large stable at night will show a number of horses standing up, but fast asleep, and whether these use three or four legs to stand upon, the knees of the forelegs are all baggy. With a mule, of course, it is quite different, for "Jack" lies down the moment he finds work really over, and a somnambulistic mule is seldom if ever met.

Farm and Garden Notes

Never let your fuchsias lack for water.

Speciosa is very charming in winter if trained over the window.

Eben E. Rexford says that the Black Prince fuchsia is a fine bloomer.

Hyacinths, narcissus, tulips and tuberoses are best for winter blooming.

In watering be very regular. Do not let the plants go for a day without it.

Sheep will care for themselves in pasture later than any other stock, yet should not be exposed to severe storms. Cull out unprofitable members of the flock, and fatten them for the butcher.

A Frightened Cow.

No man who owns a cow can afford to have a cow afraid of him. It is a loss to the owner every time she is frightened. To run a cow from the pasture is throwing money away. The cow is a milking machine, and should be kept in the best working condition, and the condition is one of quiet. A cow in any way worried will not do her best. Make pets of the cows, and they will make money for the owner. The milk of a frightened or abused cow is poisonous.

Commendable Comments.

"Here are a few of the pleasantest words that ever blotted paper."—*Shakespeare.*

Experience--Comparison--Opinion.

I have carried $20,000 life insurance in the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, since 1874, and have received the largest dividends from them over all other insurance I carry, and cheerfully recommend them to all persons desiring life insurance.—*W. W. Moore, Manager New Grand Opera House, Des Moines, Iowa.*

I take pleasure in recommending the Northwestern; have carried two policies in the company for several years, and recently took out the third. Have insurance in other old-line companies, but find the dividends in the Northwestern exceed those of any other company. —*N. Burrows Bubb, Sec'y and Treas. Otto Chemical Company, Williamsport, Pa.*

I carry life insurance to the amount of $125,000. I have a policy of $30,000 in the Northwestern, and the yearly dividends have been much larger than those of any other company in which I am insured. I regard the Northwestern as a first-class company in every respect.—*S. D. Coykendall, President Cornell Steamboat Company, Rondout, N. Y.*

Mr. Coykendall is also insured in the Equitable, New York Life and Connecticut Mutual.

Replying to your favor of this date, I will state that about five years ago I took out a $15,000 policy in your Company; also one in another prominent Company for the same amount and same kind of policy. My dividends in your Company have exceeded the other two hundred and fifty per cent.—*Frank E. Block, Proprietor Steam Cracker Factory, Atlanta, Ga.*

While other policies in different companies held by me have failed to yield such returns as were stated to be probable, the dividends on my policy in the Northwestern have been larger than you stated they would be at the time I insured, and I know of no higher praise that can be given any company.—*J. Newton Fiero, of Bernard & Fiero, Attorneys, Kingston, N. Y.*

I am the possessor of five policies in the Northwestern, and my only regret is that they do not represent more insurance. Have compared dividends and "additions to paid up policy" with friends insured in other companies, and am satisfied the Northwestern takes the lead and will continue to lead the van.—*F. L. Van Tassel, Secretary Excelsior Mill Company, Yankton, South Dakota.*

I take pleasure in saying that so far as my experience goes with the seven companies with whom I have placed my life insurance, the Northwestern has, by its larger dividends, furnished my life insurance at less cost than any of the other companies, and thereby earned the right to stand at the head, as I estimate them.—*George A. Russell, President and Treasurer National Papeterie Company, Springfield, Mass.*

I am more and more satisfied each year that it is the strongest company in the country and, of all my policies, I value those in the Northwestern most highly. When my dividends are double those of the other companies, it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at. I am confident that whoever is seeking the safest and most profitable life insurance will, on carefully looking over the field, certainly invest in the Northwestern Mutual Life.—*Wm. H. B. Pratt, 94 Sixth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Some years ago I bought several small insurance policies, leaving it with the companies to give me such a policy as in their judgment was the best they had to offer. After considering these policies I determined that the one furnished by your company was the best of the lot, and in consequence thereof gave them what additional insurance I have taken out since that time. I feel so thoroughly satisfied with the policies written by your company that before taking any insurance with any other company I shall go to the limit in yours.—*C. F. Milburn, President Milburn Wagon Company, Toledo, O.*

I carry $100,000 of Life Insurance, and have given the matter of the relative merits of the different companies thoughtful consideration. It is perhaps a sufficient indication of my opinion in regard to it that one-half of all my life insurance is written in the Northwestern, $50,000 being the limit the company writes on any individual. I consider it the strongest, most profitable and most conservative company in the United States. My dividends are larger than those received from any other company, figuring the dividends on the same basis.—*James L. Houghteling, of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Real Estate, Chicago, Ill.*

JNO. UNDERWOOD & BRO.,
District Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 8, 1891. tf

CHAS. GLOVER, AUCTIONEER

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
1057 3d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
April 16, 1891.

CLOTHING

—FOR—

1891. Fall - and - Winter. 1892.

By the time the OBSERVER reaches its many readers our entire stock of

New - Fall - and - Winter - Clothing

will be in and ready for the inspection of those interested in this line of goods. Believing that others would buy light on account of the gloomy outlook for the season, we have laid in

An Immense Stock,

and we are going to sell 'em if quantity, quality and extremely

LOW PRICES

are to be taken into consideration by the trade. Our line embraces everything that is New and Nobby in fine Clothing, as well as a general assortment, of low and medium grade goods.

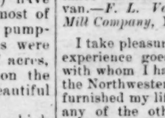
SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is directed to our line of Suits for Boys and Children. We claim to have exceeded all former efforts in this department, and parents are invited to inspect the stock.

Respectfully,

Novitzky & Bro.,
"The Fayetteville Clothiers."
Sept. 17—tf.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

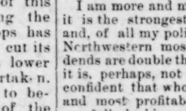


OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

G. 3. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney-at-Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Attends all the Courts in Robeson County.
Office No. 4, Thornton Block.
June 20, 1889. tf

H. McD. ROBINSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,

NO. 6, THORNTON BLOCK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Gives special attention to collecting and conveyancing. Deeds, Contracts, Wills, Mortgages, etc., prepared in best style on Remington Type-writer. Proofs taken and privy examinations made for any county in North Carolina and other States, and affidavits prepared for use within or without the State.
Oct 29, 1891.

JOHN G. SHAW, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Practices in the various Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb'y 14, 1889. 1y

DR. J. H. MARSH

has removed his office and residence to rooms in the Thornton block.
Office in room No 5.
Night bell No. 8.
Calls answered promptly night and day.
Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

DR. J. H. DANIEL,

OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C., offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.

All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered.

Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay:

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epethcial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.

Respectfully,
A. M McKAY, M. D.
March 12, 1891—tf

Auction House.

Having secured large salesrooms on Gillespie street, I would respectfully solicit consignments of Merchandise, Furniture and other goods to be sold at auction. Sales every day or as often as necessary. CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
June 11, 1891—tf

CLYDE'S New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE	Saturday	Nov 14
BENEFACTOR	Wednesday,	Nov 18
CROATAN	Saturday,	Nov 21

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN	Tuesday,	Nov 17
PAWNEE	Saturday,	Nov 21
BEN FACTOR	Tuesday,	Nov 24

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN.

PAWNEE	Tuesday,	Nov 17
CROATAN	Tuesday.	Nov 24

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

Fall and Winter Goods

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S.

Fire Dogs, Fire Shovels and Tongs.
Meat Cutters, Sausage Stuffers.

Sporting Goods

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS. MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS.
Rifles--32 Cal.; Rifles--38 Cal.; Rifles--Remington.; Rifles--Winchester.
SHOT, POWDER, CAPS, SHELLS, CARTRIDGES, WADS.

Agent for Terracotta Chimney Flue and Stove Pipe.

LAFLIN AND RAND POWDER. FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
October 22, 1891—tf

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

PERFECTION IN FLOUR.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE,
INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Patapsco Superlative Patent,

The Premier Flour of America,

Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.

The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.

Ask your grocer for
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 23, 1891. tf

Turpentine Land FOR SALE.

About 2,100 acres on Crain's Creek and near Cypress Church, known as The Shaw Land.

Also about 250 acres on the north side of Little River, near Monroe's Bridge, adjoining Townsend and others.

Also about 50 acres on south side of Little River, near D. J. Monroe's, and about 22 acres adjoining the lands of Rev. D. Fairley and Murchison and others.

N. W. RAY, Att'y for
Heirs of Mrs. Mary Monroe.
Nov. 12, 1891. tf

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at July Term, 1890, in the case of N. W. Ray vs. W. T. Fisher, Administrator, and the heirs of H. C. Fisher, dec'd, I will, on Monday, December 7th, 1891, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction, for cash, that tract of land on the east side of Cape Fear River, above Clarendon Bridge, containing about 190 acres, as referred to in a mortgage by H. C. Fisher to N. W. Ray, registered in Book "P," No. 4, page 26. W. F. FISHER,
Adm'r and Commissioner.
nov. 5, 1891—ts

FIRE INSURANCE.

The ÆTNA is one of the strongest companies in the world, having a capital of 4,000,000.

Her dealings are unquestionable.

She has paid out in Chicago alone $3,800,000 in losses.

Place your risks in strong companies.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
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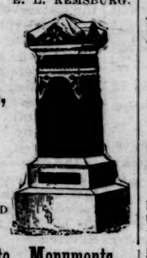
CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

Fayetteville Marble —AND— Granite Works,



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., —AND— RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones,

Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1891—tf

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer D. Murchison,
Capt. W. A. Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays.
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Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
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First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Fayetteville, N. C.

T. D. LOVE,
Wilmington, N. C. Oct —1y

POMONA HILL NURSERIES,

POMONA, N. C.

Stock consists of

ALL LEADING FRIUTS

Calculated to suit the Southern and border States.

Send for descriptive Catalogue, No. 1, of

FRIUT TREES, VINES, &c.

and No. 2, Green-House Catalogue of young pot-grown

Roses, Chrysanthemums, CARANTIONS,

and a general variety of Bedding and Flowing Plants, ready to plant out in April and May.

Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. Address

J. VAN. LINDLEY,
Pomona, Guilford Co., N. C.
May 30, 1889.

D. H. BELL,

PERSON ST.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WILL SELL YOU

Staple AND Fancy Groceries

As Cheap as the Cheapest.
— ALL GOODS AS GOOD AS THE BEST. —
A LARGE STOCK OF
TOBACCO
of all grades always on hand.
Aug. 13, 1891—6m

E. A. POE

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 25, 1891. tf

NOTICE!

Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

I offer for sale the KLARPP STEAM SAW MILL, located on Big Rockfish, just immediately between the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. and the Atlantic Coast Line—not exceeding 400 feet from either road. The plant consists of a 40-horse power engine and boiler, 52 inch saw, log-drag, &c.—a complete saw-mill outfit. Location unsurpassed, both for the purchase of logs and timber; excellent freight facilities, &c., thereby enabling one to use either through line for the shipment of lumber. Capacity 10,000 feet per day. Any one needing such property would do well to examine it. For terms, &c., apply to

A. B. WILLIAMS,
June 11, 1891—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to bright (each any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

THE MERCHANT MILLS

—BY—

J. D. McNEILL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

are prepared to furnish you at cash prices with

CORN,
MEAL,
FLOUR,
SHIP STUFF,
FEED,
GRAIN, BRAN, &C.

Consult your interest and get their figures before buying.
May 8, 1890. tf

RICE STRAW

IN CAR LOTS.

A Full Stock of Heavy and Fancy Groceries,

LOW TO CASH BUYERS.

R. W. HICKS,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
216 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.
Feb'y 5, 1891.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect November 8th, 1891.

NORTH BOUND.

	Daily Except Sunday. No 2.	Daily Except Sunday. No. 4.	Daily Except Sunday. No. 16.
Leave Wilmington,	11:00 a m		
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:23 p m		
Leave Fayetteville,	3:15 p m		
Leave Sanford,	4:42 p m		
Arrive Greensboro,	7:10 p m		
Leave Greensboro,	7:20 p m		
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:49 p m		
Arrive Mt. Airy,	10:45 p m		
Leave Bennettsville,		12:55 p m	
Leave Maxton,		1:42 p m	
Arrive Fayetteville,		3:10 p m	
Leave Ramseur,			7:5 a m
Arrive Greensboro,			10:6 a m
Leave Greensboro,			10:5 a m
Arrive Madison,			12:5 p m

SOUTH BOUND.

	Daily Except Sunday. No. 1.	Daily Except Sunday. No. 3.	Daily Except Sunday. No. 15.
Leave Mt. Airy,	6:55 a m		
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:45 a m		
Arrive Greensboro,	10:10 a m		
Leave Greensboro,	10:30 a m		
Leave Sanford,	12:58 p m		
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:25 p m		
Leave Fayetteville,	3:15 p m		
Arrive Wilmington,	6:40 p m		
Leave Fayetteville,		2:35 p m	
Leave Maxton,		3:55 p m	
Arrive Bennettsville,		4:45 p m	
Leave Madison,			2:30 p m
Leave Greensboro,			4:35 p m
Leave Greensboro			5:10 p m
Arrive Ramseur,			8:25 p m

NORTH BOUND—Daily Except Sunday. No. 12.

Leave Greensboro	10:20 a m
Leave Walnut Cove	1:50 p m
Arrive Mt. Airy	3:35 p m

SOUTH BOUND—Daily Except Sunday, No. 11

Leave Mt. Airy	2:10 p m
Leave Walnut Cove	6:00 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8:45 p m

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Oct 3, 1891.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 37, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	10 35 A. M.	
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	
Arrive Selma	3 30 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	5 30 "	
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 42 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14. Daily.	No. 78. Daily.
Leave Wilmington	12 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
Leave Magnolia		10 57 "
Leave Warsaw		11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M.	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville		*9 10 A. M.
Arrive Selma		11 08 "
Arrive Wilson		12 10 P. M.
Leave Wilson	3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount		1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro		*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro		10 35 A. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M, Greenville 6:52 P M, Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:00 A M, Greenville 8:10 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Local freight train leaves Weldon at 7:00 A M, arriving Scotland Neck 10:03 A M. Greenville 3:00 P M, Kinston 5:10 P M. Returning leaves Kinston at 8:00 A M, arriving Greenville 10:50 A M, Scotland Neck 2:40 P M, Weldon 5:15 P M. daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M. Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:18 P M, 4:29 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday. 6:20 A M. Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:40 A M, 9:58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:05 A M, 11:20 A M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N C, Daily except Sunday, 7:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 8:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N C, 9:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 10:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 3:00 P M, arrives Nashville 3:40 P M. Spring Hope 4:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 10:00 A M, Nashville 10:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 11:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P M and 12:15 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:10 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 37 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.